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## SPAIN AND FRANCE.

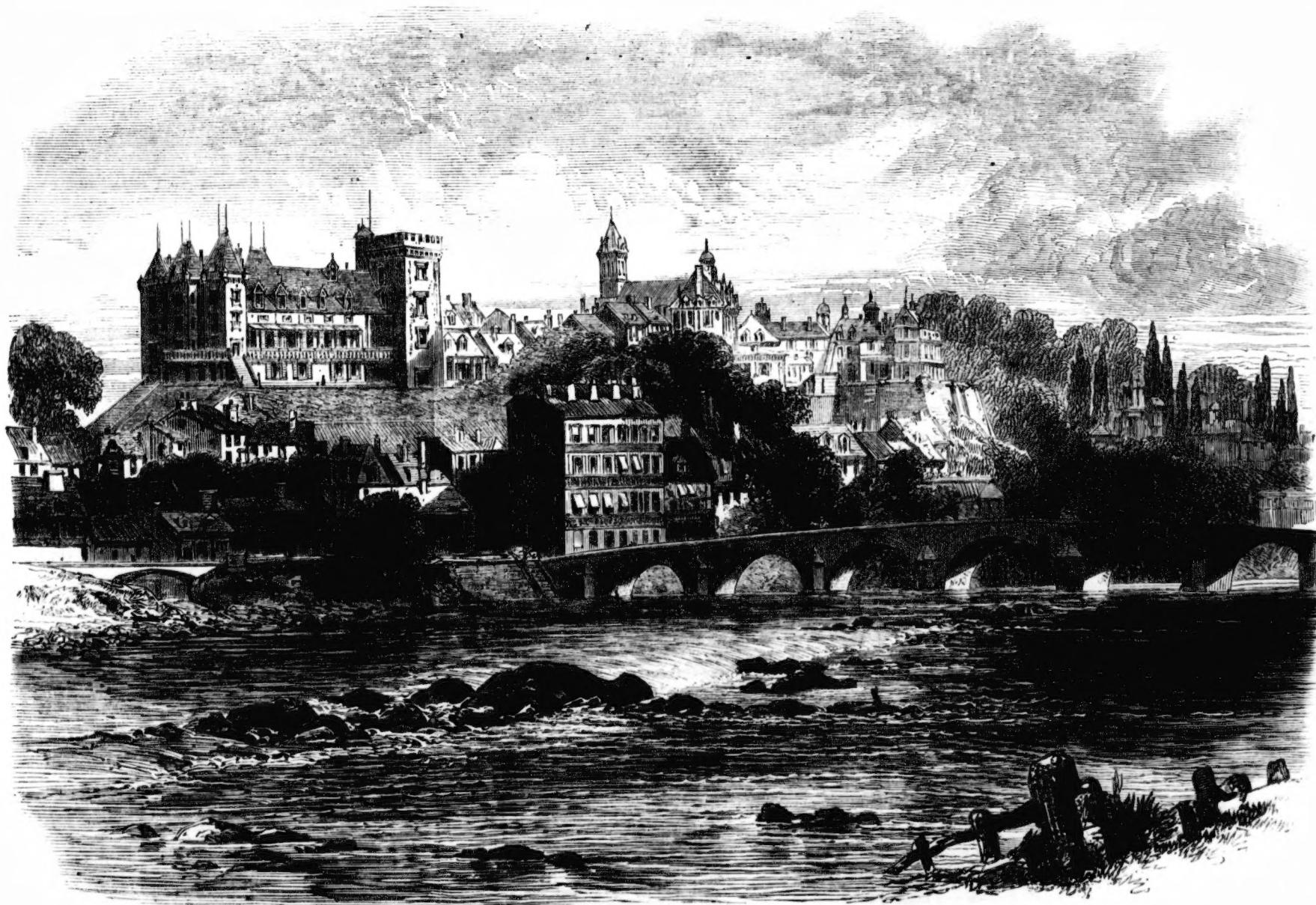
THE Spanish insurrection has taken the form of a revolution as complete in character as could well be imagined. The Sovereign has been expelled, the Sovereign's Government overturned, and the ineligibility to the throne pronounced of all the members of the family to which that Sovereign belongs. What is to be substituted for the Government thus destroyed remains to be seen; but it may console Spaniards to reflect that it will be difficult to introduce any rule equal in badness to that of the late Queen. The determination of the actual representatives of the Spanish people to accept no Bourbon, either of the older or the younger branch, has saved the Duke de Montpensier the trouble of expressing his views in reference to the vacant throne. Queen Isabella is entirely without supporters in her own country and is equally friendless abroad. Her husband is not even mentioned; he is treated as the absolute nonentity he has proved himself to be. The distrust with which the ex-Queen has inspired her subjects is extended to all her relatives, near and distant; so that those candidates for the Royal office who are most sure to be rejected are the very ones who, on the old ground of legitimacy, would seem to have the best right to it. It is quite possible that, in its inability to find anywhere a suitable monarch, Spain may at last try the experiment of doing without any monarch at all. It has been assumed that the French Emperor would object to the establishment of a republic in his immediate neighbourhood; but it would be difficult for him to do so with a good grace, or with the least regard to consistency, if Spain declared, by a general vote, its intention of adopting that

form of government. The Queen has issued the usual protest of a dispossessed Sovereign, from which we learn that, in her opinion, the insurrection has been the work of a few intriguers whom she denounces as "felons;" but to every one else nothing is so plain as that the insurrection has been thoroughly national in character. That, indeed, is the best feature in it. All parties and all classes felt injured, so that, while differing, no doubt, on many minor points, the most distinguished men in—or rather of—the country, were all agreed as to the necessity of making a thorough change. That Government must indeed have been detestable which could incur the aversion equally of the army, the navy, the aristocracy, and the inhabitants of all the large towns.

It is irritating to the practical mind not to be able to see the precise object of the Spanish insurrection, beyond the one, so quickly attained, of driving away the Queen and all who held authority under her. Anyone understood that insurgent France, in 1830, demanded a monarchy of a strictly constitutional pattern; that in 1848 it wanted a republic; that the ultimate meaning of the coup-d'état of 1851 was the re-establishment of the empire. But no one at this moment seems to have the slightest notion as to the direction which the present movement in Spain is likely to take; and in that, no doubt, consists its danger. Of its effect beyond the frontiers of Spain it is more easy to speak; and it seems to us that that effect will be entirely on the side of peace. A few weeks ago the Paris papers were full, day after day, of articles on the dangerous subject of France and Prussia, and the form which the rivalry between the two countries must ultimately take. But already the events in Spain have acted

as a powerful diversion, and even M. de Girardin seems for the present to have forgotten that it is the absolute duty of France to demand from Prussia the extension of her eastern frontier to the Rhine. And it is not only by taking away the attention of the French public from the Prussian grievance that the Spanish revolution may, in a pacific point of view, do much good. Without by any means paralyzing France, the convulsion which has taken place in Spain must certainly for some time to come check French activity. With a revolution in progress on the other side of her southern frontier, it would be more than imprudent for France to occupy herself with the "rectification" of her eastern boundary. If Napoleon III. hesitated about going to war before, he must abandon all thought of such a thing now; and the Prussians, as long as they are not attacked, have really nothing to fight for. The "question" between France and Prussia is still the Luxemburg question in another shape. Prussia asks for nothing better than to be allowed to remain where she is, and can have no quarrel with France until she is formally called upon to recede.

One of our contemporaries has discovered that there is some mysterious connection between the political fortunes of Spain and those of France; and it is, indeed, impossible that one neighbour should not be, to some extent, affected by whatever befalls the other. Spain does not exercise anything like the same moral force on France that France exercises on Spain; and we know that the latter country has often set a very bad example to the former one without its being followed. But though France has not imitated Spain in her anarchy, her bigotry, or her insolvency, she cannot



THE IMPERIAL CASTLE AT PAU, FRANCE, THE PRESENT RESIDENCE OF EX-QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN.



afford to disregard the possible influence of Spanish affairs upon her own condition. The establishment of a republic in Spain might, for instance, have a very disquieting effect on the Republicans of France; and it would be a dangerous thing if the idea were to get hold of the French mind that Spaniards, under no matter what form of government, enjoyed more liberty than Frenchmen. Besides, whatever the facts may be, the theory is accepted in France, and is, indeed, one of its most cherished political traditions, that it is the duty of French statesmen to watch events in Spain, and, if necessary, control them. To attack Prussia without being perfectly sure of the neutrality of Spain would be wildness indeed; and it is difficult to say what the attitude and conduct of a country will be at a given time, when it is engaged in a revolution of which it is impossible to foresee the end.

But if France cannot afford to take no account of what is passing in Spain it is to be hoped that she will not allow Spanish politics to occupy too much of her attention. Direct interference in Spanish affairs has never done the least good to France, and has often been productive of much harm. Napoleon I. received his first serious check in Spain. He thought it necessary to attempt the conquest of the country, and the country proved itself unconquerable. Louis XVIII. was determined to put down liberal government in Spain. He did so for a time and rendered his family so unpopular by the act that his brother, Charles X., was a few years afterwards driven from the throne. Louis Philippe, by persisting in his celebrated "Spanish-marriage" project, if he did his country no harm, at least did it no good. It would be unfair to say that the irregularities for which Queen Isabella was notorious might all be traced to that marriage; but it is only reasonable to suppose that her unfortunate union to Don Francisco had a considerable share in producing them.

It is quite certain that no assistance will be given by Napoleon III. to the exiled Queen. Hospitality and a guard of honour are all she will get in France. But when candidates are proposed for the vacant throne it is not improbable that the Emperor may put forward one of his own choice. It is to be hoped that Spain will be let alone to settle her own affairs; and it is tolerably evident that her powerful neighbour will, in any case, have to leave in abeyance the warlike projects which, until quite lately, were so persistently attributed to him.

#### THE IMPERIAL PALACE AT PAU.

ISABELLA, ex-Queen of Spain, is at the Imperial Château at Pau, where every preparation has been made for the reception of her Majesty, her family, and suite. She occupies the smaller apartments, which are hung with Flandres and Gobelin tapestry. A private letter states that her Majesty does not leave her room except to go to the chapel, in which the former Bishop of Cuba says mass. This chapel, like the other portions of the château, has been restored and rearranged within the last two years. The fine stained window representing the Adoration of the Magi, after Zarbarán's designs, has been preserved. The place is a splendid residence. A prefect of the Palace of the Tuileries, employees, and a number of servants belonging to the Emperor's household, perform the service of the château of Pau in all respects similar to that of the Imperial residence in Paris. The Court of the ex-Queen is composed of some twenty superior officers, exclusive of the employés and domestics.

Queen Isabella, on her way from St. Sebastian to Pau, had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon at the Biarritz railway station; and a Paris correspondent gives the following account of the occurrence:—"His Majesty arrived at the station in black coat, white waistcoat, and wearing the order of Charles III.; he had to wait for some time the coming of the Royal train, and walked up and down, switching his cane. At last the Queen arrived, and the interview took place on the gallery of the carriage in which she travelled. Just then another train, going to Spain, left the station, and some emigrants cried 'Viva España!' and groaned. The features of Isabella assumed a look of haughty disdain, the Emperor frowned, and Marfori darted a glance of hate and arrogance in the direction of the hostile manifestation. Father Claret was present in his violet robes."

M. Adrian Marx relates, in the *Figaro*, how he had the good fortune of travelling with M. Marfori, who indignantly denied that Queen Isabella refused to return to Madrid without him. Marfori attributed the revolution to exterior causes, and to her Majesty's good-nature. The attendant, it seems, is a man of middle height, and resembles, with his pear-shaped head, those caricatures of Louis Philippe so common in Paris in 1848. He wears spectacles, through which flash a pair of black Castilian eyes; he is bald, and has a thin nose, wide open nostrils, short legs and small feet. There is a portrait of the noble gentleman at full length. The Queen, in order not to embarrass the policy of the Emperor, wished to go to the Grand Hotel at Pau, but his Majesty insisted that she should accept the château of her ancestors. The Queen accordingly made an entrance with nearly 5000 packages, installing herself in the principal wing on the first floor. Her Majesty refuses to believe in certain defections, and counts much on the love of the lower orders; she leads a secluded life, and the infants of Spain play, we are assured, like any other children.

Pau, anciently called Patum, is the capital of the department of the Bas-Pyrénées, and is situated fifty-six miles E.S.E. of Bayonne, on the right bank of the Gave de Pau, over which there is a bridge of seven arches, remarkable for its great elevation. The town has a University Academy for the departments of the Bas-Pyrénées, Landes, and Haute-Pyrénées; a tribunal of commerce; and a national college, with a library of 14,000 volumes. Pau was the capital of the old province of Béarn; and Henry IV. of France was born in its ancient Royal castle, now the residence of Queen Isabella. Pau is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix, and of General Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden. The town is picturesquely and beautifully situated, and has excellent promenades. Our engraving will convey some idea of the Imperial palace, which will now be famous as the place of refuge of the last Monarch of the Bourbon race, as it was the scene of the birth of the virtual founder of the family.

THE IRISH CHURCH AND THE PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD MEN.—We have always understood that anything like interference in political matters was prohibited by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but we are credibly informed that a memorial against the disestablishment of the Irish Church is being actively circulated by some of the inferior officers in the Portsmouth dockyard, with a view to obtain signatures; also, that an inflammatory bill, in reference to the late meeting at the society's hall, was freely distributed, last week, amongst a certain body of men, with a kind of semi-official authority. This has very much the appearance of putting the "screw" on, and the sooner the authorities see to these matters the better. Such a course of proceeding—to say the least—is very undesirable, and it is exceedingly distasteful to some of those who have to submit to it.—*Hants Telegraph*.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The *Etendard* has hastened to give a proper interpretation to those passages in Queen Isabella's protest which might have seemed to refer to the active sympathy of France with the Royal cause. France, says the *Etendard*, can have no ally but the Spanish people, and the Government it chooses to appoint.

The Minister of Marine is buying up a large quantity of oak for the purpose of building in the Government shipyards 200 boats of light draught, suitable for navigation in shallow streams and rivers.

The *Gaulois*, published in Paris on Wednesday evening, announces that a rising has taken place at Havannah, and that Cuba had been declared independent. The *Figaro* also notices the rumour, but both journals give the intelligence under reserve.

### PORTUGAL.

A proclamation is being circulated at Lisbon in favour of forming an Iberian republic, with Don Luiz as Protector; but both the Government and the people treat it with indifference and contempt.

The vintage throughout Portugal is very abundant.

### HUNGARY.

On Saturday last Herr Lonyay, the Minister of Finance, laid before the Lower House a portion of the details of the Budget for 1869, together with a statement relative to the Budget of 1867, which showed the existence of a final surplus of nearly 6,000,000 fl. In the Upper House the Constitutional agreement concluded between delegations from the Hungarian and Croatian Diets has been unanimously agreed to. The bill on the future relations between clergy and laymen, as regards co-operation in ecclesiastical affairs, will undergo a revision in a more liberal direction on the motion of Herr Deak.

A synod is shortly to be convoked to regulate the administration of the Church.

### ROUMANIA.

Fresh persecutions of the Jews are reported from Galatz. The rioters broke into the synagogue, where a scuffle occurred, and many persons were wounded. Order was restored by the aid of the police. It is believed that the riot took its origin from trifling quarrels which had occurred in the streets between the children of Jewish and Roumanian parents.

### POLAND.

A Warsaw telegram reports that the Emperor Alexander has signed a ukase dissolving the Government commission which performed the functions of the Ministry of Justice in Poland. The duties of that department will henceforth be carried on by the Ministry of Justice in St. Petersburg. The Polish provinces on the right bank of the Vistula are to be incorporated with the neighbouring Russian provinces, and the Polish provinces on the left bank are to be united under the title of the Government of the Vistula.

### DENMARK.

The Danish Diet was opened on Monday by the King. He said that the negotiations with Prussia respecting the free vote of North Schleswig had been without result; that the treaty for the cession of the West India Islands to the United States was not yet ratified by Congress, and that the internal condition of the country is satisfactory.

### THE UNITED STATES.

In consequence of serious riots between the whites and blacks in Georgia the President had sent General Meade to assume the military command of that State, and to investigate the circumstances attending the late affray at Camilla. Negro outrages are reported from New Orleans and North Carolina. Mr. Mason, registration officer, and several negroes, are reported to have been murdered by members of the Ku-Klux-Klan, in Fulton, Arkansas.

Colonel Forsyth, with fifty men, has been surrounded by seven hundred Indians on an island at the head of the Republican river, and badly beaten. The greater number of his men were, it is believed, captured and scalped. Colonel Forsyth and three other officers were killed. One hundred men with provisions have been dispatched from Fort Wallace to the rescue of the survivors, who were destitute of everything.

The cotton reports from Tennessee continue unfavourable. Wright's report states that in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the cotton is much damaged by worms and rain.

### PARAGUAY.

The position of General Lopez is stated to be becoming daily more desperate. On Aug. 26 the Brazilians defeated the Paraguayans, and on the 28th they captured the fortified position to the left of Teguayary. Lopez, with only a small escort, had returned to the neighbourhood of Assumpcion, a movement that is considered by the allies as equivalent to a flight.

### CANADA.

The Canadian Agricultural Fair at Hamilton has been opened by Lieutenant-Governor Howland. The exhibition shows great prosperity and progress in the agricultural and grazing interests in the province.

An attempt has been made (it is supposed by Fenians) to throw off the track the Grand Trunk Railway train on which Mr. O'Reilly, the Crown counsel in the Whelan case, was a passenger.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Assembly have passed a bill providing that the militia should not serve outside the province without the consent of the local authorities, and have also passed a resolution authorising the Government to borrow half a million of dollars for unforeseen purposes.

### INDIA.

The expedition, under the command of Major-General Wilde, sent out against the Huzara rebels, advanced, as we learn by telegraph, beyond Oghee. The enemy held the heights above Koodgallee, but in weak numbers, and was driven off. The troops were to continue their advance movement.

Major Tennant, who was appointed to observe the recent eclipse, reports that a portion of his observations were most successful, enabling him to make important scientific discoveries.

Distress in the north-west provinces is feared in consequence of the failure of the rains.

A NIGHT ON THE LAKE OF GENEVA.—The Swiss journals relate a terrible story of which the Lake of Geneva was the scene last Saturday night. About two o'clock in the afternoon M. André Dérivaz, formerly Mayor of St. Gingolph, set out from Vevey in a small boat, to return to that place, being accompanied by his son. A fearful wind sprang up about three o'clock. The boat was upset, and they themselves were thrown into the water. But they had enough strength and energy to cling to the boat, and to right it. They were even enabled to place the mast across it, so as in some degree to steady it; but, having been deprived of their oars, which had disappeared when the boat was overturned, they had no other resource than that of holding on to the boat to avoid being washed away by the waves. Being in the water up to the waist, they left themselves to their fate. One instant they hoped to be cast ashore near Noville, but a terrible south wind immediately carried them out to the middle of the lake, where they were driven about during the rest of the day and the whole of the succeeding night. Towards evening some boatmen from Vevey took two relatives of the sufferers that they had set out from that town, and that if they had not got ashore they must be in great peril. Efforts were made as quickly as possible to send a boat in search of them, but the violence of the wind prevented this. A lantern was then exhibited on the shore. The light, as it afterwards turned out, was seen by the wanderers, but they were overcome with fatigue and cold, and their limbs were incapable of any exertion. Towards midnight the father told his son that his strength was failing, and that he felt himself to be dying. He bade him farewell, gave him some messages for his family, and then expired in his arms, being sixty-five years old. The son, whose age was twenty-two, was then left in the midst of the waves with his father's corpse in his arms. Four or five hours more thus passed away. Between four and five in the morning, day-break having arrived, the survivor recognised the baths of Montreux. His cries of distress were then heard, and he was speedily rescued.

## THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

THE first days of the Spanish Revolution have been marked by a moderation and a spirit of order which augur favourably for the result of the extreme step which the people have taken. The transfer of the powers of the Government from the Queen to the Junta has been accomplished with singular success. The old régime, which reigned without decency, has gone out without disaster. The inhabitants of the large towns generally have behaved with most creditable self-control and good temper. Considering that, in one brief fortnight, the Government has passed from an absolute military tyranny to the freest of all possible political conditions—that the foundations of one of the most ancient of European monarchies have been uprooted and the business of self-rule committed for the first time into the hands of the people—there is certainly much to marvel at as well as to admire in the temper of the Spanish populace.

It is, of course, yet too soon to distinguish the true character of this most sudden and yet most complete of revolutions. The conspirators are still in the first flush of their triumph, and are naturally well disposed to be tolerant one to another. Progressist, Moderate, and Democrat are on the best of terms, having much cause for mutual self-congratulation. They have, by a timely unity, overthrown the common enemy of all, and they may be expected to be too well pleased with that work to fall out, immediately it is accomplished, with one another. The ordeal of Spain is yet to come; what has been achieved is a great deal, but what remains to be done is vastly more difficult. To be quit of the Bourbons—of the Bravos, Marforis, Bleeding Nuns—the herd, spiritual and carnal, which batten on the Spanish nation, was a vast and wonderful achievement. To build up the sovereignty of Spain anew is a task which will require all the patriotism, genius, and virtue of a people unused to think and to act for themselves. Everyone must hope that in this task the leaders of the revolution will be successful, and that the subsequent steps will be characterised by the same good sense, moderation, and unity that have hitherto marked the movement.

Marshal Serrano entered Madrid last Saturday, and was received by the Provisional Junta; and in his passage through the city the inhabitants welcomed him with the utmost enthusiasm. He afterwards addressed the people, and stated that he had sent two telegrams to General Espartero, placing himself, together with General Prim and the other Generals, at his disposal. Espartero, however, while congratulating the nation on its deliverance, does not appear to be anxious to take an active part in affairs. The same feeling, it is said, actuates Senor Selustiano Olazaga, the statesman, who still remains in Paris.

General Prim arrived in Madrid at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The frantic enthusiasm of the population was unequalled, and passes all description. The entire city turned out, and the crowds in the streets were immense. Deputations arrived from all parts, and they, with the troops, sailors, and civic bodies, escorted the General. It took upwards of four hours for the procession to pass through the streets. The traffic was completely stopped, and several men and women were crushed to death by the crowd in front of General Prim's hotel and in the Puerta del Sol, French, Italian, and Swiss deputations and musical bands accompanied the procession. General Prim made a speech to the people from the balcony of the office of the Ministry, and laid stress upon the intimate unity existing between Marshal Serrano and himself, and urged the necessity for Liberals of all shades, for the people and for the army, to preserve concord. "The victory of revolution," he said, "was due to the joint action of the fleet, Marshal Serrano, and the exiled Generals." At the conclusion of the speech General Prim embraced Serrano, saying out aloud, "Down with the Bourbons!" This was received by all the people with unanimous applause. In the evening Madrid was magnificently illuminated. Admiral Topete has arrived at the capital.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that "the Supreme Junta has been elected by universal suffrage, with Marshal Serrano and General Prim as Honorary Presidents, Aguirre as Acting President, and Ribero and Vega Armigo as Vice-Presidents." Another account says that Marshal Serrano has been appointed by the Central Junta at Madrid to exercise supreme power, and to appoint a Ministry until the meeting of the Constituent Cortes. The Marshal has accepted the responsibility, and declared that he will form a Ministry from the friends of the revolution. The Count de Castejo (Pezuela) has declared himself for the revolution, as have all the other Generals who were recently in arms for the Queen. General Novales still lives, but his wound leaves little hope of his recovery. The entire lower jaw is said to have been shot away. Calonge is in confinement at Santona.

The Madrid official gazette of Tuesday contains the following decree of the Junta:—"The Junta of Madrid, considering that the Juntas of Cadiz, Santander, and other Juntas, have made a reduction of one third in the customs' tariff, decrees that the customs' duties in the provinces, as well as in Madrid, shall be likewise reduced in the same ratio from Oct. 1 to Oct. 16." Senor Ros Olano, Captain-General of New Castile, has resigned in consequence of ill-health, and General Caballero de Rodas has been appointed his successor.

Don Juan, nominal head of the Carlist branch of the Spanish Bourbons, has abdicated his rights to the crown of Spain in favour of his son, Don Carlos, Count de Montemolin. The act of renunciation is dated "Paris, Oct. 3, 1868," and says:—"My only ambition being the happiness of the Spaniards—that is to say, the internal prosperity of my beloved country and her prestige abroad—I believe it to be my duty to abdicate, and do hereby abdicate, all my rights to the crown of Spain, in favour of my son, Don Carlos." The Count de Montemolin is said to have abandoned the project of going to Madrid, on finding, at the frontier, that very few people felt any interest in him. A cry of "Long live Antonio I." has been raised for the Duke of Montpensier, but it has been raised only in a pamphlet printed for Continental circulation. The Provisional Government at Madrid has replied with great warmth of gratitude to the congratulatory address of the English residents.

The Court of Appeal of Madrid held a formal sitting on the 30th ult., and, after removing the portrait of the Queen from the tribunal, declared that it would continue to administer justice in the name of the nation.

Queen Isabella has issued from Pau a protest against the revolution, which has been published by the Junta at Madrid, with this comment, "The nation which has passed its sovereign judgment on her acts can now pass its verdict on her words." The Queen's protest is as follows:—

A conspiracy unexampled in the history of Europe has precipitated Spain into the horrors of anarchy. Those forces which the nation has always so liberally maintained, and whose services I have always been glad to reward, have forgotten their glorious past, and, violating the most sacred obligations, have drawn the sword against their country, and brought upon her days of mourning and desolation. The cry raised by the rebels in the Bay of Cadiz, and repeated in some provinces by a portion of the army, reflects in the hearts of the great majority of Spaniards as the sound portending a tempest which will imperil the interests of religion, the foundations of legitimacy and right, and the honour and independence of Spain. The lamentable series of defections, the incredible acts of disloyalty which have been committed in so short a time, wound my pride as a Spaniard even more than they touch my sense of dignity as a Queen. Even my greatest enemies cannot suppose, when indulging in their senseless dreams, that a public power like mine, which emanates from so high a source, can be conferred, modified, or suppressed, by the intervention of material force, under the blind impulse of regiments seduced from their allegiance. If towns and villages submit for the moment to the yoke of the insurgents, public feeling, bruised in its deepest and tenderest points, will soon awake, to show the world that, thanks to Heaven, eclipses of reason and honour are very transient in Spain. Until that time arrives, I have deemed it best, after serious consideration, as legitimate Sovereign of Spain, to seek in the territories of an august ally the security necessary to enable me to act in this difficult juncture in a manner becoming my position as Queen, and consistent with that duty which binds me to transmit intact to my son my rights, which have been protected by law, recognised and solemnly asserted by the nation, and strengthened by thirty-five years of sacrifice, vicissitude, and tender affection.

Although I tread the soil of a foreign land, my heart and eyes are ever



turned towards my country and the country of my children. I hasten to record my formal and solemn protestation, before God and man, declaring that the superior force to which I yielded when leaving my kingdom could not prejudice the integrity of my right, weaken it, or compromise it in any respect; neither can it in any sort of a way be affected by the acts of a revolutionary Government, still less by the resolutions of assemblies which will of necessity be formed under the pressure of furious demagogues, and under circumstances which obviously influence the conscience and will of the people.

Our forefathers sustained, in the cause of their faith, and of Spanish independence, a long and successful struggle. The present generation has worked unceasingly to link together all that was grand and heroic in the past, and all that is sound and conducive to prosperity in the present. Revolution, that deadly foe to tradition and progress, fights against all the principles which constitute the life and soul of the Spanish nation. Liberty in its unbounded expansion, attacking the Catholic unity, the monarchy, and the legal exercise of power, disturbs family life, destroys the sanctity of the domestic hearth, and gives the death-blow to virtue and patriotism.

If you think that the crown of Spain, worn by a Queen who has had the good fortune to associate her name with the political and social regeneration of the State, is the symbol of those tutelary principles, be faithful, as I hope you will be, to your oath and your belief; allow this revolutionary infatuation, in which ingratitude, felony, and ambition are at work, to pass away like a plague; and rest assured that no care will be wanting on my part to enable me to maintain in safety, even amid misfortune, this symbol, apart from which there is not for Spain a precious recollection, not a hope to sustain her.

The mad pride of a few is, for a time, disturbing and overturning the entire nation, and producing confusion in men's minds and anarchy in society. I have not room in my heart for hatred even of that few. I should be apprehensive lest a touch of that pitiful passion should impair the deep tenderness with which those loyal men who have exposed their lives and shed their blood in defence of the throne and of public order, as well as all those Spaniards who regard with grief and terror the spectacle of a triumphant insurrection—a shameful page in the history of our civilisation—inspire me.

In this noble land from which I am now addressing you, and wherever else I may be, I will endure, without allowing myself to be overwhelmed, the misfortunes of my beloved Spain, whose calamities are indeed my own. It is not, among other examples to sustain me, that of the most venerable of Sovereigns, a model of resignation and fortitude, also surrounded by bitter trials, I should derive strength to support myself from my confidence in the loyalty of my subjects, in the justice of my cause, and, above all, in the power of Him who holds in His hand the fate of empires. A monarchy whose history is one of fifteen centuries of contests, victories, patriotism, and greatness cannot be destroyed in fifteen days of perjury, infidelity, and treason. Have faith in the future; the glory of the Spanish people was ever that of its kings; the misfortunes of its kings always rebounded upon the people. I rest in the firm and patriotic hope that right, legitimacy, and honour may be maintained, and that your spirits and efforts will ever be in unison with the energetic decision and maternal affection of your Queen,

Château de Pau, Sept. 30, 1868.

We this week publish several Engravings illustrative of recent events in Spain. Two of these represent scenes in the Pronunciamento at Cadiz and Seville, which were pretty fully described in our last week's Number. At Cadiz, on a party of sailors from the fleet landing, they were met on the mole by a large number of citizens, who loudly cheered and fraternised with the party. At Seville the officers of the troops quartered there met on the receipt of news of what had taken place in Cadiz, and at once pronounced for the movement. This is the incident depicted in our Engraving. Immediately after the first outbreak in Cadiz the vessels of the fleet proceeded to various parts of the coast and invited the leading towns to join in the revolt. In several instances they surrendered; but at Corunna, before which the iron-clad frigate Victoria made its appearance, the rising at first hung fire. The authorities refused to comply with the demand of the commander of the frigate that the place should surrender, whereupon the vessel withdrew. This was on the 23rd ult., but a change of sentiment must speedily have occurred, for on the 25th it was reported that Corunna, Zamora, Orense, Nigo, and Ponte Vedra had risen.

**THE FUNERAL OF COUNT WALEWSKI** took place in Paris, on Saturday in presence of an immense concourse of people and many distinguished representatives of the leading European nations.

**LORD STANLEY'S ADDRESS.**—Lord Stanley's address to the electors of Lynn is in strong contrast to the elaborate manifesto of the Premier, and is by far the shortest which has been issued by any member of the Government, if not the briefest put forth by any candidate on either side. The Foreign Secretary simply tells his constituents that, relying on their unvaried kindness, he intends to offer himself for re-election, promising to take an early opportunity of explaining to them publicly his views on the leading questions of the day. The Cabinet Ministers who have not yet issued their addresses are the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the First Lord of the Admiralty.

**A TALE OF RUSSIAN TYRANNY.**—M. Andreoli, a Russian writer, who was exiled some years ago to Siberia, is now contributing to the *Revue Moderne*, under the title of "Souvenirs de Sibirie," his recollections not only of Siberian, but also of Russian life. In the last number of the *Revue* he tells a story, the end of which belongs to the present reign, the beginning to the reign of Paul, of whose period it is strikingly characteristic. The Emperor's favourite was at that time a young French actress, of whom he was madly jealous. One evening, at a ball, he noticed that a young man named Labanoff was paying her a great deal of attention. He did not lose his temper, but at the end of the ball gave orders that Labanoff should be arrested and thrown into the citadel. He only intended to keep him there a few days "to make him more serious," after which he proposed to reprimand him and to appoint him to an office which had been solicited for him. Labanoff, however, was forgotten. "At the death of Nicholas, Alexander II., then full of magnanimity, liberated all the prisoners in the citadel, without exception. In a vaulted tomb in which it was impossible to stand upright, and which was not more than two yards long, an old man was found, almost bent double, and incapable of answering when he was spoken to. This was Labanoff. The Emperor Paul had been succeeded by the Emperor Alexander I., and afterwards by the Emperor Nicholas; he had been in the dungeon more than fifty years. When he was taken out he could not bear the light, and, by a strange phenomenon, his movements had become automatic. He could hardly hold himself up, and he had become so accustomed to move about within the limits of his narrow cell that he could not take more than two steps forwards without turning round, as though he had struck against a wall, and taking two steps backwards, and so on alternately. He lived only a week after his liberation."

**THE INDIAN PRESS ON LORD MAYO'S APPOINTMENT.**—The Indian papers received by the last mail are furious at the announcement of Lord Mayo's appointment. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"We make bold to assert that Lord Mayo was not, in any proper sense, selected at all. He obtained the high post made over to him by sheer impotency. If he demanded a reward for his long services to the party it was not possible to refuse him, and as he could not obtain one governor-generalship another higher and more arduous fell into his lap. Lord Mayo, though not a sordid man, had set his heart upon a great office of State which would pay; he would have been contented with a governorship less lucrative, but the splendid prize of Indian Viceroyalty was the alternative demanded. Now, throughout this transaction, Mr. Disraeli has been animated by no motive higher than that of satisfying the urgent personal claims of a partisan. To party purposes he has sacrificed the interests of India, and his whole career shows that to party—nay, personal—objects he would sacrifice anything the law might happen to permit. In short, the appointment of Lord Mayo can only be fully described by a vulgar phrase—it is a job; and it is by jobbery and corruption that empires are lost and states are ruined." The *Times of India* says:—"Setting aside for a moment the dangers likely to arise from incompetence, there is in this mere fact of Lord Mayo being chiefly known as a thorough thick-and-thin partisan a sufficient reason against his eligibility. A governor-general should, as a public character, be far removed from all party connections at home; and the stronger his ties at home the weaker will be his position in India. It cannot be but that, sooner or later, a mere partisan will come into collision with the supreme power at home; and we may fancy the confusion that would arise with such a downright statesman as Mr. Bright in the India House and the Irish Earl at Calcutta. Where a man has already made for himself a certain position as a statesman the case is different; and a politician like Sir Stafford Northcote would, by virtue of his experience and reputation, command the respect, and probably secure the cordial co-operation, of political adversaries. It seems to be a fatal rule of Parliament that India should be disallowed as a field of party warfare; and the forced resignation of Lord Ellenborough, after his attack on Lord Canning, is a warning to those who would treat it as such. But in a case where the choice is made, without hardly a shred of disguise, from mere party considerations, the position of the Viceroy would necessarily be one of extreme difficulty, and the natural antagonism of political foes would, with a certain amount of justice, be allowed freer play; and the disastrous consequences of such antagonism to the welfare of India may be easily foreseen. We cannot but hope, therefore, that the antagonism of the Opposition may develop itself, directly they come into power, in one bold stroke of enmity, rather than in prolonged obstructiveness. There must be very few Conservatives who could honestly say that they think Lord Mayo at Calcutta the right man in the right place; and a Liberal Ministry would be perfectly justified in recalling him, provided they can find among their ranks a better man."

## THE POPE'S LETTER TO PROTESTANTS AND NON-CATHOLICS.

THE following is the text of the apostolic letter addressed by the Pope to all Protestant and non-Catholic bodies:—  
PIUS, SOVEREIGN PONTIFF, NINTH OF THE NAME, TO ALL PROTESTANTS AND OTHER NON-CATHOLICS.

You must already all know that we, who, despite our unworthiness, have been raised to the throne of Peter, and therefore have been advanced to the supreme government of the whole Catholic Church, and to its administration, which has been intrusted to us in divine fashion by Christ himself, our Lord, we have judged it fitting to summon before us all our venerable brethren, the Bishops of all the world, and to convene them in an oecumenical council, which is to be celebrated next year, in such a manner that with those same venerable brethren who have been summoned to take a part in this the subject of our solicitude, we may be able to adopt all the most opportune and necessary resolutions to dissipate the shadows of so large a number of pestiferous errors which daily are extending their power and license, to the great prejudice of souls, and daily more and more to establish and strengthen among the Christian peoples committed to our watchful care the reign of the true faith, of justice, and of the true peace of God. Relying, then, with a firm confidence upon the close and affectionate bond of union which unites those our same venerable brothers to our person and to the Apostolic See, and who have never ceased at any period of our pontificate to give to us and to the Apostolic See the most striking evidences of faith, of love, and of respect, we truly hope that as it has been in times past with other general councils, so it may be in the present, and that this oecumenical council convoked by us may bring forth, with the help of the Divine grace, the richest and most fertile fruits, to the great glory of God and the eternal welfare of man.

Therefore, in that hope, and instigated and encouraged by the charity of our Lord Jesus Christ, who laid down His life for the salvation of the world, we cannot forbear, on the occasion of the meeting of the next council, addressing our apostolic and paternal word to all those who, while recognising that same Jesus Christ as our Saviour and rejoicing in the name of Christians, yet still do not profess the veritable faith of Christ or follow the communion of the Catholic Church. And if we do so it is before all to warn, exhort, and supplicate them with all our zeal and all our charity to consider and seriously examine if they in truth follow the path prescribed by our Lord Jesus Christ, and which leads to eternal happiness. In fact, no one can deny or doubt that Jesus Christ himself, in order that all future human generations should enjoy the fruit of His redemption, built up here below His Church in the person of Peter—that is to say, the Church, one, holy, catholic, and apostolic—and that he granted to him all the necessary power in order that the faith should be preserved intact and entire, and that the same faith should be transmitted to all peoples, to all races, and to all nations, in such a manner that all men should be able to be united in his mystical body in baptism, and always to preserve in themselves until the entire development of that new life of grace without which no one can ever merit or obtain life eternal, so that the same Church which constitutes the mystical body shall remain until the end of time firm and indestructible in its own constitution, developed in vigour, and furnishing to its children all that is necessary for life eternal.

Now, whoever wishes well to consider and examine with attention the different religious societies divided among themselves and separated from the Catholic Church which, since the time of the Lord Jesus Christ and his apostles, has always uninterruptedly exercised and still exercises, by means of its legitimate pastors, the power intrusted to her by our Lord himself—whoever, we say, shall thus examine will easily convince himself that not one of those religious societies, nor all the religious societies together, constitutes, or in any way can be considered as, the one and only Catholic Church which our Lord Jesus Christ founded, constituted, and desired, should wish that they cannot in any way be regarded as a member, or as a part, of that same Church, because they are visibly separated from all Catholic unity. As, in fact, those societies are deprived of that living authority established by God, who pointed out to mankind before all things the matter of faith and the rule of morality, who directed and presided over them in all things affecting their eternal welfare, therefore those societies themselves constantly vary in their doctrine, and this mobility, this instability, is unceasing. Everyone can easily comprehend that this state of things is altogether opposed to the Church established by Christ our Lord, a Church in which the truth must always rest unaltered, without being the subject of any change, as a charge intrusted to that same Church in order that she may preserve it in all its integrity, a charge for the care of which the presence of the Holy Ghost, and its aid, has been granted for ever to this Church. No one can ignore the fact that these differences of doctrine and opinion give rise to the social schisms, and that therefore spring those innumerable sects and communions which are daily increasing, to the detriment of Christian and civil society. Whoever, in fact, recognises religion as the foundation of human society cannot refuse to admit and avow the influence exercised over civilised society by those divisions and disagreements of principles of that nature, and of religious societies struggling one with the other; and also with what power the denial of authority established by God to regulate the conviction of the human intelligence, and to direct the actions of men both in their social and private life, has excited, has developed, and has fomented those most unfortunate troubles, those events, and those disturbances which agitate and affect almost all nations in a most deplorable manner. Therefore, in order that all those who are not imbued with the principles of the unity and truth of the Catholic Church should seize the occasion offered to them by this council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their ancestors belonged, shows a proof of its complete unity, of its vigour, and of its inextinguishable vitality; that they should obey the necessities of their hearts; that they should strive to bear themselves away from that state in which they cannot be assured of their salvation; that they should address without ceasing the most fervent prayers to God that he would dissipate the cloud of error, and that he would bring them back into the bosom of the Church our holy mother, where their ancestors received the salutary nourishment of life, and which alone preserves in its integrity the doctrine of Jesus Christ, handing it down and dispensing the mysteries of celestial grace. We, therefore, who ought most zealously to fulfil all the duties of a good pastor, in accordance with the charge of our apostolic ministry, intrusted to us by Christ our Lord himself, and who ought to embrace all men in the world in our paternal charity, address this letter to all Christians separated from us—a letter in which we exhort and supplicate them to hasten to return to the fold of Christ. It is because we heartily desire their salvation in Jesus Christ, and fear one day to have to render an account of their souls to that same Jesus Christ our Judge if we do not point out to them and open to them, as much as in us lies, the way they must follow if they would gain their salvation: also in all our prayers and supplications, and while performing acts of grace, we never cease humbly to ask for them, both by night and day, the celestial light and the abundance of grace from the eternal Pastor of souls; and whereas, despite our unworthiness, we fulfil upon earth the functions of the Vicar of Christ, we await with open arms the return of those wandering sons to the Catholic Church, in order that we may be able to receive them with all affection into the dwelling of the celestial Father and make them participants in His everlasting treasures. It is that much-wished for return to the truth and communion of the Catholic Church upon which depends not only the salvation of each one in particular but of the whole Christian society; and the world will never enjoy true peace until it forms one flock, under one pastor.—Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, Sept. 13, 1868, in the twenty-third year of our Pontificate.

MADAME BATTAGLIA is about to publish another romance, called "If I were a Queen."

## NEW ZEALAND.

RECENT accounts from New Zealand announce the fact of an armed and apparently preconcerted outbreak among the hostile tribes. The notorious Ngatiruanui tribe, which has become remarkable for its implacable hatred of the whites, suddenly took the field and surprised and captured a redoubt which had been erected in their neighbourhood—that is to say, near Patea, on the border of Wellington and Taranaki provinces. Since open hostilities ceased, white men venturing into the neighbourhood have been repeatedly waylaid and slain. On a portion of the territory forfeited by the Ngatiruanui for their share in the last war a redoubt was lately erected, but it failed to hold them in awe, for, a couple of months back, four of the newly-raised constabulary force were surprised and shot in the adjacent woods. The Ngatiruanui can muster several hundred warriors of their own, and they have also the support of the Hauhaus, or fugitive Waikatos, who have recently come down to their assistance. Under these circumstances, and as the country is strong, and the defence sure to be obstinate, Colonel McDonnell asked permission from the Government to increase his irregular troops by 400 men. For economic reasons alone, consent was granted for only a third of that number being raised; and while the Colonel was in Wellington, organising his recruits, the Ngatiruanui surprised the redoubt Turuturumokai, on the night of July 11. Of the twenty-five men who composed the garrison ten were killed and five or six wounded, the bodies of some of the dead being mutilated in a barbarous manner. In expectation of the threatened downward march of the Waikato Hauhaus and the Ngatiruanui, all the outlying settlers were fleeing into the towns, and troops of every kind—regulars, constabulary, and volunteers—were being collected from all quarters. Immediately after the above narrated occurrence, a company of natives receiving Government pay, and who were garrisoning another redoubt in the vicinity, deserted to the insurgents, carrying with them their breech-loading rifles and the revolvers with which they had been provided.

The following particulars are given of the outbreak which took place, at the same time as the rising at Patea, among the Maori prisoners who were captured in the late Waikato war, and who were subsequently transferred to the Chatham Islands and detained there. The prisoners, 166 in number, surprised the guard—consisting of a lieutenant, ensign, sergeant, corporal, and twenty-two men—and, having possessed themselves of their rifles, seized the British schooner *Rifleman*, and sailed for the East coast (Poverty Bay). Previously to sailing the insurgents had taken on board sixty-six women and seventy-five children who had been permitted to accompany their relatives into captivity. The natives swarmed on deck, and armed sentries were placed in the fore-cabin and cabin. The chief officer, the steward, and three seamen (in fact, all hands) were forced to go aft and remain under guard, being threatened with death if they attempted to move. Several of the escaped prisoners had swords, which they brandished threateningly, and also exhibited revolver and other pistols. The Maories were generally quiet throughout the passage; but an armed guard walked the deck day and night, narrowly watching every movement of the crew. The *Rifleman* anchored off a place called Whareongaonga, six miles south of Poverty Bay. The landing of the Maories, their women and children, occupied the whole night, during which time the crew were kept below. Next morning at daybreak the Maories commenced to take the cargo ashore, consisting of flour, sugar, tea, and a small quantity of gin and porter. They finally brought two casks of water off to the ship, and then told the chief officer that he and his ship and crew might go, as they (the Maories) had done with them. The escaped prisoners had thirty-eight rifles, seven double-barrelled guns, four revolvers, nine pistols, about half-a-dozen swords, three kegs of gunpowder, and a quantity of cartridges. During the passage of the *Rifleman* to Poverty Bay, and in reply to the repeated inquiries of the chief officer, the Maories said they had killed no one in the Chathams, but had overpowered and "tied them all up."

## HISTORY OR PROPHECY?

OCT. 3, 1868.—Mr. Disraeli issues an address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, announcing his uncompromising resistance to the removal of the Irish Church Establishment.

DEC. 1.—Parliament meets; after twenty nights' debate the amendment to the address is defeated by a majority of one.

DEC. 24.—Parliament adjourns for Christmas. Great meetings in various towns. Mr. Bright makes a speech at Dublin. Sir Thomas Larcom's palings are pulled down by a Fenian assembly.

FEB. 5, 1869.—Parliament reassembles. Mr. Disraeli announces that the Irish Church question has passed out of the category of questions which decide the fate of Ministries.

FEB. 13.—Mr. Disraeli proposes thirteen resolutions on the Irish Church. 1. That it is desirable to redress the anomalies of the Establishment. 2. That this redress is to be effected by reducing the number of bishoprics. 3. That, while it is desirable to effect a redistribution of the revenues of livings, it is contrary to the Constitution to assign any portion of the tithe to other than Protestant Episcopalian purposes. 4 to 13. Devoted to the better definition of the archidiaconal function.

Frequent Cabinet meetings follow, and at last

FEB. 25.—The resolutions are withdrawn, and a Conservative caucus is held, at which it is resolved to adopt a scheme of universal endowment. Mr. Disraeli draws up in ten minutes a Bill for Levelling Up All Religious Bodies, and submits it to the House of Commons.

FEB. 26.—Lord Robert Montagu sits up all Sunday night studying the bill, and resigns, very reluctantly, on Monday morning. He is accompanied into private life by the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

MARCH 4.—Mr. Disraeli announces that the Cabinet have fallen back upon their original design, and produces a bill for the complete disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, with securities for the vested interests of all Protestant congregations in the tithe. Long debates follow.

MAY 17.—The "securities" are abandoned one evening by Mr. Disraeli, "in order not to disturb Mr. Speaker by insisting on a division so soon after dinner." Sir Roundell Palmer points out that the vested interests of Incumbents are not saved by the bill. Mr. Disraeli appeals to the House "to get out of the region of Nisi Prius."

AUG. 15.—The bill receives the Royal assent.

OCT. 3.—Mr. Disraeli again addresses his constituents in Buckinghamshire.

AN EXCEEDINGLY FOOLISH AND MALIGNANT PARSON.—At a tea-party in Blackburn, to celebrate the opening of a new Conservative Working Men's Club, the Rev. H. Wescoe, Vicar of St. Thomas's, Blackburn, said two statements which were made by previous speakers were painfully and awfully true. One was that the devil had made his headquarters in London, and Mr. Gladstone was one of his generals; the other was that the devil was the first Radical. These might seem exaggerated statements; but let them think for a moment and look at the union of Church and State. Three times there had been an attempt to separate Church and State, and in every case the agitators had come to ruin. The first instance that the All-Wise gave of His government was that union of Church and State in heaven. The first agitator for the dissolution of that union was the devil; but in seeking to effect the dissolution of that union he effected his own fall. Again, the same wise Being gave us another instance of the nature of His government; and that, again, was the union of Church and State. That was in Paradise, wherein it was the union of the Church in Adam and Eve with the sovereignty of the All-Wise. Satan set to work, and this Eve time, succeeded; and the result was the ruin of the Church and State. He had given them, in the book of Leviticus, another instance of a union between Church and State; and when it was opposed to the ruin of the Church, of the union, and of the agitation of truth, he confessed that he felt appalled when he saw the end and terrible parallelism there was between the enemy of all men and the leader of the Radicals, now the enemy of the Church. He strongly felt the parallelism, and he would rather occupy his present humble position than Mr. Gladstone's.



### THE PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM

In the midst of the excitement of the volunteer competition and the festivities which marked the hospitality of the Belgians to their English visitors, there has been deep grief and anxiety at the palace for the continued suffering of the little Prince, whose long and protracted illness has cast a gloom over all classes of society. For more than two months medical skill has been exerted to the utmost in his behalf, and not without results; but even now only a slight hope is entertained of his recovery. He finds some relief from being taken into the open air, and this is done daily whenever the state of the weather will permit. In the beautiful grounds of the palace at Laeken he is permitted to take this pleasure, and it is one of the most pathetic sights in the kingdom to see him, closely attended by his preceptor, M. Doniés, and followed by the King and Queen, who watch him as they walk at a pace to suit the slow progress of the little invalid, who, in the ninth year of his age, is already learning so much of the mystery of pain.

A very touching story—more touching than true, we expect—is told of the poor child who now lies hovering between life and death at Brussels. King Leopold has been so affected by the frightful sufferings his son has endured that at times he has been unable to remain in the boy's room. A small door has been made behind the Prince's bed—by this the King constantly enters, unperceived by the little sufferer, to ascertain his state. The child knows the peculiar sound of the bolt being withdrawn, and that his father is the only person who enters his room thus. On hearing it he immediately pretends to sleep. The King calls him a low voice. He makes no reply. His father, knowing the importance of sleep to him, goes back to his apartments more tranquil. The child opens his eyes and says to his tutor, to whom he is devotedly attached, and who never quits him, "The King will be satisfied now." It is a little strange that all the world should know of this loving stratagem except him whom it is intended to deceive.

### THE ICELAND COD FISHERY.

The intercourse with Iceland having, until within the last few years, been restricted to a Danish monopoly, connection with other foreign countries became rare and accidental, and consequently but little known. The coast of Iceland abounds in fish, especially of the cod tribe, and this abundance has not only from a very early time supplied the dwellers on its inhospitable shores with their chief food, but enabled them to procure those necessities and minor luxuries without which their existence would have been painful and precarious. This abundance has also attracted the attention of foreign nations, who have in considerable numbers carried on an extensive and profitable fishery in these truly Arctic regions. The first authentic record we have states that in 1412 thirty

foreign ships fished off the coast. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, and until the year 1730, we have no accounts of English or French vessels being engaged in the whale fishery round this island, and in the eighteenth century the visits of the Dutch were very frequent. At present the French are the only foreigners who engage to any extent in the cod fishery. Some few Belgians are occasionally seen, and a few Scotch fishermen from the Shetlands, but their number is insignificant.

It appears that the large cod remain during winter near the island, and in February and March approach the south coast to spawn. The fishermen in Flaxebay, where extensive fishings take

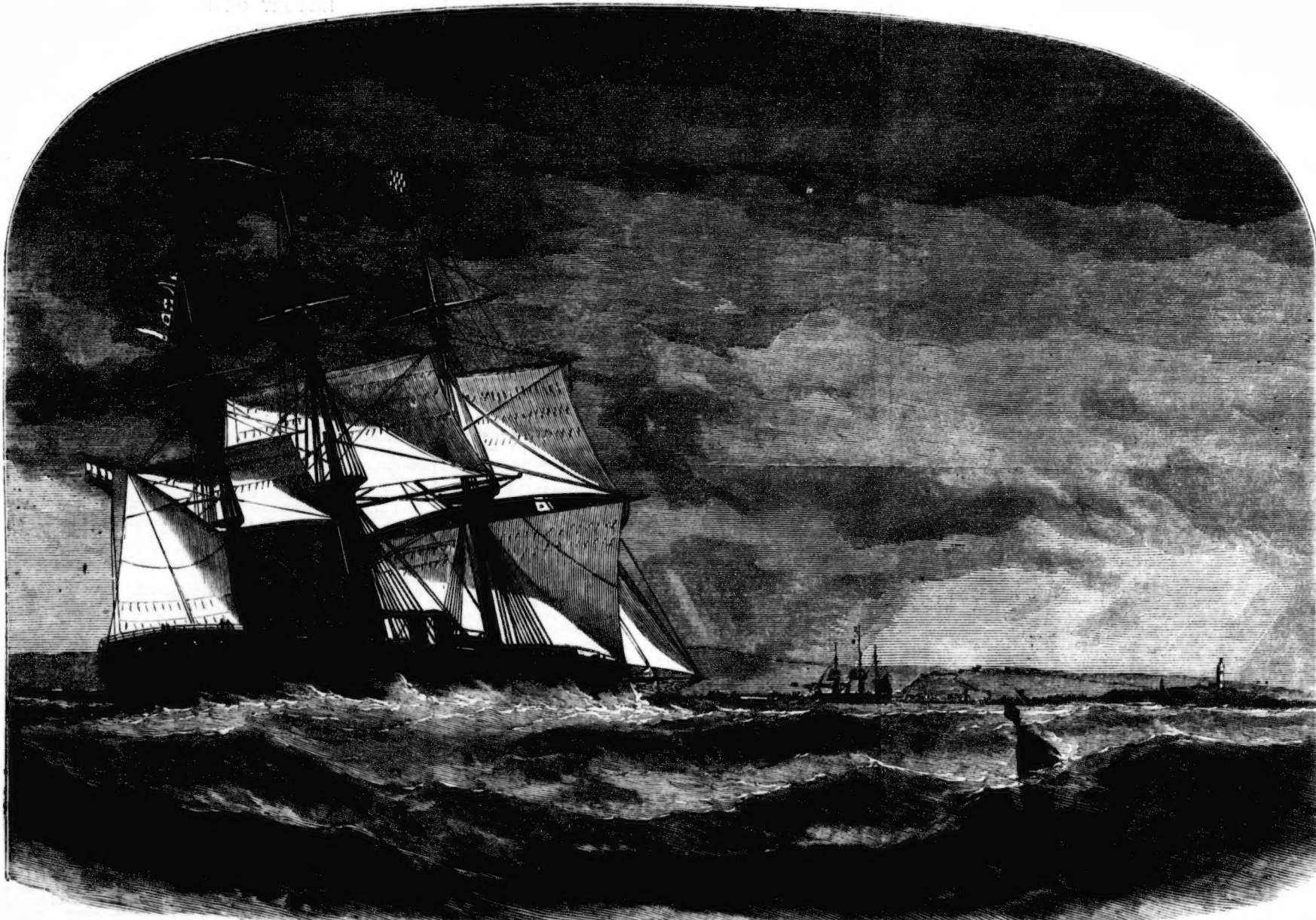
place, affirm that the direction of the fish is from the west and south. A glance at the map of Iceland seems to indicate that the long flat coast stretching from Vestmanns Islands to Vesterhorn is specially adapted for a spawning-ground, and so much is certain, that in its vicinity, and at the Snejfjeldsjökull, the earliest and best fishings commence in February and March, and it is not until the end of June or the beginning of July that the fishings begin further round to the north. Cod is found in great numbers in Flaxebay as late as May, and in Breida Bay in June, and somewhat later along the coast to the north-west. That the large fat cod remain near the land to the south of the island as late as the middle of May is proved by statements of the native as well as French fishermen, and the fact that all the French vessels which towards the end of March or beginning of April assemble at the south of the island, between Vestmanns Islands and Vesterhorn, disperse about the middle of May, and follow the fish along the west and east shores to the north, where the fishings, as far as the French are concerned, are brought to a close with the month of August.

As the principal fishings begin on the Newfoundland banks, at the Faroe Islands, the Loffodens (Norway), and in Iceland about the same time, it is quite evident that the Iceland cod is not a migratory fish, but a dweller in the vicinity of the island where it finds its food; in summer out at sea, in the other seasons near the land. Owing to the small population, the inhabitants of Iceland, unlike those of more densely-peopled countries, are not divided into a fisherman class, existing exclusively by the ocean, and a peasant and an artisan class, depending solely upon agriculture and home occupations for support; on the contrary, whenever it is possible, the Iceland fishermen have small farms, or plots of ground, and are called "fishing peasants." The effect of this is that it is only in the winter, and spring and autumn seasons that any considerable fishings can take place, because the summer months are devoted to agricultural labours; and it often happens that the coast may swarm with large cod, which, for want of hands, cannot be captured. The home or inland cod fishery, so far as the export is concerned, is of importance only in the south and west districts; whereas on the north and east sides of the island, where sheep-breeding is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, fishings only take place to supply the home demand. Indeed, it is even possible to import the dried fish into these districts with a profit. The winter and spring fishings give a large fat cod, which is sold at the factories and trading ports, and afterwards prepared for export; while the summer fishings only produce the small cod, cole-fish, haddock, and halibut, which are salted and smoked for home consumption.

The Icelanders fish chiefly from open boats, and only exceptionally from decked ones. Their boats are of various sizes, from two to twelve oars, and are manned by as many men as oars, the



THE YOUNG PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM.



THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN: THE IRON-CLAD STEAM-SHIP VICTORIA SUMMONING CORUNNA TO SURRENDER TO THE INSURGENTS.



foreman or leader always steering the boat. They all have projecting prows, are very easily rowed, and, as they are always dragged on land, are of very light construction. As a rule, they only carry one small lug-sail. Only the largest boats, with six to twelve oars, are used in the cod-fishing, and in these the natives often put many miles out to sea in the depth of winter to fish. They are a most hardy and intrepid set of mariners, and consider rowing and riding as the most necessary and chief of all manly accomplishments. Their method of capturing the fish is either by small drift-nets, deep-sea or hand lines, and the ordinary long line. Fishing by nets is only carried on in the south part of Flaxebay, between Skagen and Havnefjord, where the nets are sunk, as the fish in these parts generally keep close to the bottom. The fish taken by the net are different from those caught on the line, being more squat and plump, with smaller heads. Fishing with the drift-net generally ceases about the middle of April, and is succeeded by the deep-sea or hand lines. The grounds at South Hraun, on the edge of the banks in Flaxebay, are considered excellent for this mode of fishing, and here the men anchor their boats in eighteen to twenty fathoms water. The hooks used are the same as the French ones, except in Breida Bay, where the men use the old Iceland hook, which is 20 in. long and 2½ lines broad. Fishing with the ordinary lines is carried on when the two other methods are no longer productive, and takes place all round the island. From one to four lengths of strong thick line, each length measuring 60 fathoms, are spliced together, and vertical or hanging lines 6 ft. in length are spliced into this at a distance of from 6 ft. to 9 ft. apart, and a hook baited with snails or mussels is fastened to the end of each hanging line. The hooks used are the ordinary tinned English No. 5. A boat carries from twenty to forty such lines, which are sunk to the bottom by means of stone weights, and their position if indicated by buoy-ropes kept up by small floating barrels, marked with the owner's name. They are placed across the entrance to the bays and rivers, or sometimes at the outside of them, and are taken up twice or thrice a day, according as the weather permits. As many as eighty of these long-line boats may sometimes be seen collected together, busy fishing from three to four miles off shore.

Line fishing is carried on in Iceland on a much smaller scale than in other countries, especially in Newfoundland, where the French fish from ships of 100 to 150 tons, with crews of from fifty to eighty men, and using lines measuring 1500 to 2000 fathoms. The little extension given to it in Iceland does not arise from any falling off in the quantity of the fish, but from want of enterprise and the poverty of the people, which prevents them acquiring the appliances necessary for larger operations. It is, unfortunately, in this line fishing that collisions occur between the natives and the French fishermen: the latter, when driven by the weather, the currents, and the movements of the fish, are brought within the prohibited limits reserved to the former, and entanglements of gear, resulting in quarrels, ensue. The limits within which non-resident foreigners may not fish is about three miles from the coast. The natives never carry provisions with them; they never, however, forget their snuff-horn, which is an indispensable desideratum to the Iceland fisherman.

It may be interesting to learn how the fish are prepared for export in these high latitudes where the climate is so variable, and to add a few lines explanatory of its treatment before it is fit for shipment. The mode of preparation determines in a great measure the quality and value of the fish. In order to obtain a "white fish," the first thing done is to rip up the belly of the fish from head to tail; this done, the head is cut off, and the entrails are taken out, the liver and roe being carefully separated therefrom and placed apart; the backbone is next extracted down as far as the third joint below the navel, after which the carcass is carefully washed in sea-water and placed in salt; one barrel of salt (about 224 lb.) is used to about 352 lb. of fish. After lying three or four days in salt the fish are considered to be fit for drying. As soon as the weather will permit they are well washed in sea-water, and laid out singly on the rocks or stones to dry, great care being taken that they are protected from dust and wet, and that they are frequently turned, so that both sides are dried alike. When the process is complete they are piled up in storehouses. In case of damp or wet weather they are immediately housed; or, where it cannot be done, they are piled up in stacks 6 ft. high and as much broad, and covered over with tarpaulin. The fish need not of necessity be taken out of salt after three or four days' pickle, for experience has shown that they will not imbibe more than a given quantity of brine, and they may lie thus without deterioration from one year to another and then be dried for exportation. Besides clipfish and stockfish, which are prepared in proportion of 2 lb. of the former to 1 lb. of the latter, the natives prepare a third kind for home consumption, called "hinge-fisk," for which the cod is split up along the back, and hung up

unsalted to dry in sheds with open latticed sides. This kind is easily distinguishable from the other two by its shrivelled-up appearance. It is eaten uncooked by the natives, who likewise dry and eat the refuse heads with relish. Although about 12s. 6d. the cwt. is paid in Hamburg for fish guano, the Icelanders do not, like the Norwegians, utilise the débris of the fish for making this manure. In an ordinary year the Icelanders export 4,928,000 lb. of clipfish and stockfish, and in an abundant year 7,392,000 lb. The number of native boats almost exclusively employed in these fisheries may be set down in round numbers at 4400, the majority being small open craft. Between sixty and seventy decked craft, averaging from 25 tons to 44 tons burden, are also employed in the shark-fishery. It is estimated that the number of fishermen employed in the cod-fishery at one time is about 10,000. A full account of the French vessels engaged in these fisheries will be found in the "Revue Maritime et Coloniale." It states that their annual fleet consists of 250 vessels, of an average tonnage of 90 *tonneaux* each, worked by about 4500 men. These vessels are mostly schooner-rigged. The produce of the French fishings always considerably exceeds that of the natives, as their catch is frequently as much as

an unintelligible paragraph appeared in the Queen's Speech at the end of the Session extolling the appointment of a controller-in-chief, as if it was an undoubted solution of all the difficulties of War-Office administration; and we have noticed, too, that the wisdom of the appointment has been faintly echoed in the election addresses of some of the Conservative candidates. But we supposed that the allusion in her Majesty's Speech was only an additional instance of the confused utterances which all administrations place in the mouth of the Sovereign, and that the echoes of the Conservative candidates were what Mr. Disraeli would call "the ravings" of persons who were ignorant of the interior arrangements of the War Office. But we cannot so interpret Mr. Disraeli's own utterances. The First Lord of the Treasury, at any rate, must be supposed to know what the Treasury means; and it is the Treasury, and not the War Office, which, as we have seen, has defined the position of the Controller-in-Chief. Here is what Mr. Disraeli, after a long panegyric of his own and of his colleagues' virtues, has to say on the point:—"There can be no economy where there is no efficiency, and to secure efficiency you must be vigilant in administrative improvement.

Influenced by these views, her Majesty's Government, by placing in the hands of a single individual a control over the expenditure of the War Office, commenced a considerable reform during the late Session in the administration of the Army, which will conduce to greater economy and efficiency, both in peace and war." Mr. Disraeli has even worked himself up to such a state of intense admiration of this scheme of what he calls control, but which may be more aptly called irresponsible government, that he promises that "the different departments of the State will be revised in the same spirit." Now what does it all mean? How are we to reconcile the Treasury letter of June 29 with Mr. Disraeli's address of Oct. 1? Was the former written by "My Lords" without the knowledge of the First Lord? Has the First Lord induced "My Lords" or educated "My Lords" to reconsider their opinions? Or is Mr. Disraeli, in his boundless appetite for puff, only wandering into subjects previously decided with so little thought that he is ignorant of his own decisions?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

#### THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

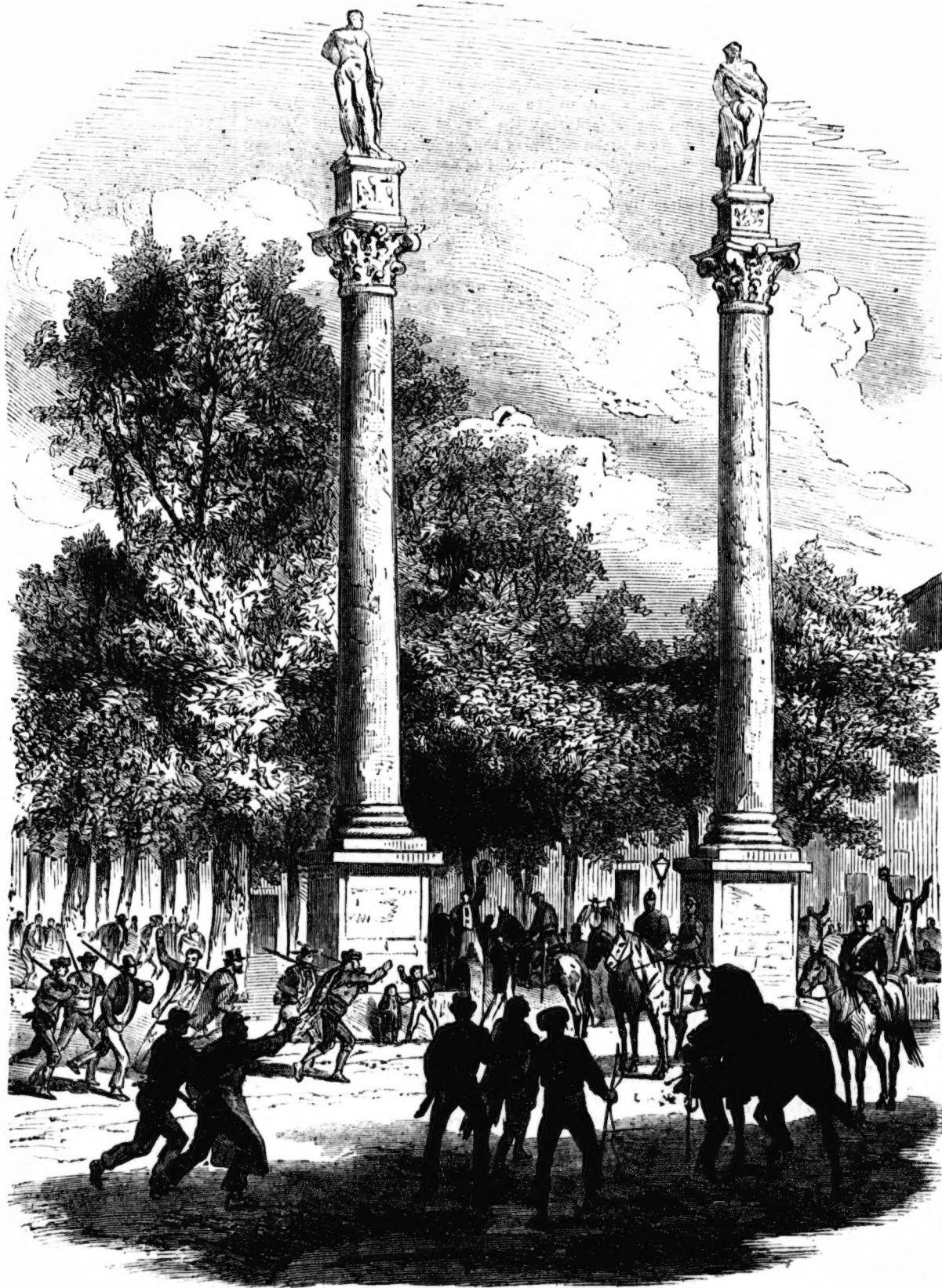
THE gathering of the members of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Birmingham appears to have been eminently successful. It has been unusually well attended, and the papers and discussions have been of more than average interest. Besides the regular divisions of social science—viz. (1), Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law, (2) Education, (3) Health, and (4) Economy and Trade—in respect to all which there was a sufficient programme, a remarkably large number of voluntary papers have been produced.

On Friday week the proceedings commenced with an address by Mr. W. N. Massey, late Finance Minister for India, formerly M.P. for Salford, and now a candidate for Liverpool, on jurisprudence. In the section devoted to the discussion of international law, which is presided over by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, there was a discussion on the question whether private property at sea ought to be exempt from capture during war. The expediency of carrying out compulsory education was debated at some length in the section which takes charge of public instruction. The position of the public towards a railway company when the directors wish to increase

the fares was the principal topic of discussion in the department of economy and trade.

Last Saturday's proceedings included an address by Mr. Hastings, the chairman of the council, on the life and labours of the late Lord Brougham, who for many years was president of the association. Lord Lyttelton presided in the Education department, in which a paper by Miss Emily Davies was read sketching a plan for establishing a college for the instruction of women. A resolution pledging the meeting to an expression of opinion in favour of the proposed college was submitted, but afterwards withdrawn. In the section devoted to Economy and Trade, the removal of fiscal impediments to commerce and the pressure of taxation as affecting the development of trade were amongst the subjects on which discussions arose. Dr. Farr was the chairman in the Health department, where Mr. Robert Rawlinson read a paper on river obstructions and pollutions by manufactories.

The following were among the subjects opened or discussed at the meeting on Monday:—The "Science of Health Preservation," a paper by Dr. Rumsey, chiefly devoted to an analysis of the impurities in the elements and art-manufactures, in which one of the speakers alluded to a model school or institute for technical education—a true college of artisans—that had been in existence in Edinburgh forty-seven years. In a subsequent paper, the liberal provision made for technical education in Germany was shown by Mr. Dumman. A novel reason for extending the



THE SPANISH REVOLUTION: MILITARY OFFICERS JOINING THE INSURRECTION AT SEVILLE.

30,003 cod per ship; and its average annual value cannot be less than 5,000,000*l.*—*Standard*.

#### FAST AND LOOSE AT THE WAR OFFICE.

CAN anybody explain to us the exact position of Sir H. Storks at the War Office? We thought that we had ourselves followed, with tolerable care, all the steps taken to define and redefine it. But we confess that we must acknowledge that the result of our reflections is that it is one of those things which nobody can understand. On June 29 the Treasury, after a comprehensive review of the circumstances which had led to the appointment, laid down the very intelligible and, as it seemed to us, very salutary principle that "the functions of the Controller-in-Chief, as the head of the supply department of the War Office, should be kept entirely distinct from those of the financial department of the office; that all expenditure proposed by him should be referred to the head of the financial department; that the latter functionary should consider it his duty fully to comment and advise upon the proposals of the former;" and "that there ought to be no control given to the Controller-in-Chief over the accountants which will in any way interfere with their direct communication with the Accountant-General in matters of accounts, or impair that officer's efficiency." On June 30 Sir E. Lugard communicated to the Treasury Sir J. Pakington's desire to accept "the modified arrangement." It is true that



benefits of art-education to women was given by Miss Johnson, who observed that for want of artistic training women in Paris were now being largely superseded by men in the distinctly feminine employments, such as millinery and the dressing of shop windows. A discussion on the repression of crime offered no remarkable feature. On bankruptcy, Mr. Howgrave, of the London Bankruptcy Court, read a paper containing many practical suggestions towards the formation of an amended law of bankruptcy, under which estates could be wound up at the average cost of less than 10 per cent on the assets. Dr. Hill afterwards read a paper on the relation of water supply in large towns to the health of the inhabitants, and pronounced strongly, as does nearly every authority on this subject, against the shameful waste of sewage and poisoning of the air and water that takes place under our present system of drainage. Dr. Hill strongly advocated a trial of the American tube wells (which proved so serviceable in Abyssinia) in those villages of our own country in which there was a defective water supply. Perhaps the most important paper of the day was that on the application of arbitration and conciliation to the settlement of trade disputes, by Mr. A. J. Mundella, of Nottingham.

On Tuesday, the business commenced with an address by Professor Fawcett, M.P., on the connection between the principles of economic science and their application to trade. In the department of Economy and Trade, over which Mr. Fawcett presided, Colonel Maude read a paper analysing the objects and work of trades unions. The jurisprudence section was occupied by a discussion on the amendments required in the existing law of bankruptcy. The department which dealt with repression of crime was presided over by Sir Walter Crofton, who received a warm vote of thanks at the close of the discussion.

The sittings were brought to a conclusion on Wednesday. The council of associates met in the morning, when the Earl of Carnarvon, the president, took a brief review of the principal topics of discussion during the week. The annual report, presenting a résumé of the proceedings in the various departments, was adopted; and, thanks having been voted to the president, to the Mayor and Corporation of Birmingham, and to the executive officers and local secretaries, the congress was brought to a close.



### THE PREMIER'S MANIFESTO.

WITHOUT wishing to depreciate Mr. Disraeli's genius, we cannot help thinking that the salient characteristic of his mind is audacity—"cheek," perhaps, vulgar persons would call it. He boldly makes assertions, and as boldly reiterates them, in the face of repeated and complete refutations. He also, with the coolest audacity, boasts at one time of achieving the very arts he had emphatically condemned at others. He was wont to continually denounce his opponents because they had no policy; and the only policy he himself has developed is either stolid resistance to progress or the appropriation of his adversaries' ideas. In 1865 and 1866 he opposed all downward extension of the suffrage, maintaining that the only concession advisable was in a "lateral" direction; yet in 1867 he proposed and carried a measure the distinctive feature of which was wholesale downward extension, and, in doing so, appropriated the proposals made some years before by Mr. Bright—spoiling them, however, to some extent, by interpolating the rate-paying clauses. In 1865 he proclaimed the Church to be in danger, in consequence of the proposal to abolish church rates; yet in 1868 he consented to their abolition without uttering a word of protest.

The Premier's latest manifesto, nominally addressed to the electors of Buckinghamshire, but really to the whole country, is about the finest specimen of audacity we have ever read. He begins by boasting, in effect, that he is the Minister, not of the Crown or of the country, but of Lord Derby. He says he enjoys that nobleman's confidence, knows his policy, and is resolved to carry it out. Now, the confidence of Lord Derby may be a thing to be proud of, though it is somewhat humiliating to see the Prime Minister of Great Britain toadying, playing flunky to, and relying upon the support and prestige of one man, however eminent that man may be; but as for the policy of Lord Derby, it is difficult to see how that can be carried out which never had an existence; for the faculty to devise a policy is precisely the thing which, as a statesman, Lord Derby has never exhibited. It is true that Lord Derby some years ago declared that his mission was to "stem the tide of Democracy;" and in that declaration, perhaps, there was thought to be a policy involved, if only a negative one; but surely, after the events of the last two years, neither the noble Lord nor the right hon. Gentleman, even with all their daring, will be inclined to talk of that mission. The famous "leap in the dark," and "dishing of the Whigs," has completely, one would think, closed their mouths as to "stemming the tide of Democracy."

The Premier still boasts of the administrative capacity of his Government; but of this administrative capacity he fails to give us any examples, except as to the conduct of foreign affairs; and that is only another illustration of the aptness of Conservative statesmen in appropriating the ideas of others, for the principles of non-intervention and conciliation adopted by Lord Stanley were years ago enunciated and enforced as a system by the late Mr. Cobden and the school of politicians with which his name is identified. Mr. Disraeli, however, has made a great discovery. He admits—for it is impossible to deny it, figures being such stubborn things—that the expenditure of the country has been increased since his advent to power; but, bless you! nobody has had to pay for it! The taxes have not been increased, and no additional burden has been entailed on posterity. How Mr. Disraeli has managed to solve the problem of how to spend more public

money, and yet add to neither the national taxes nor the national debt, it would be a waste of time to inquire; for we know that his statement is inconsistent with facts. The public have pretty distinct impressions that the income tax has been increased, that the balances in the Exchequer have been diminished, that deficits have taken the place of surpluses, that the process of payment off the public debt has been arrested, and that reductions of fiscal burdens are matters of the past; and they will not be deceived by the enunciation of such a transparent absurdity as that money can be spent and yet nobody be taxed to provide it.

On the great question of the day—the Irish Church—the Premier has no better plan of tactics to follow than that enforced by Marshal Concha on General Novaliches—viz., to resist; and it is not improbable that a political Alcolea may be the result. Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues mean to resist all attempts to remove the grossest anomaly that ever disgraced a nation, and his reasons for doing so are worthy of the cause he champions. To begin with, he assumes that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would "suppress a resident class of men whose social virtues are conducive, as all agree, to the welfare of the country." Now all are not agreed that the Established clergy of Ireland conduce to the welfare of the country; but, even supposing that they do, the argument is another instance of "appropriation," and belongs to Earl Russell, if, indeed, the paternity of such a poor excuse for perpetuating a gross injustice be worth claiming by anyone. Then we are told that subversion of the Irish Church "would aggravate religious hostility and party rancour." But this we utterly deny, and maintain that it would have precisely the opposite effect. A revival of religious activity it may, and we hope will, lead to; but religious activity and "religious hostility and party rancour" are totally different things. Moreover, Mr. Disraeli refuses to admit that the fact of the adherents of the Irish Establishment being in a decided minority is any reason for abolishing that Establishment; because, says he, Ireland is a part of Great Britain, and we must, in applying this numerical test, take an imperial, and not a local, gauge. Well, let us take an imperial gauge; and if the gauge be thoroughly imperial, it will be found that Anglican Episcopatism is condemned not only in Ireland, but in England also. Seven-eighths of the people of Ireland, nine-tenths of the people of Scotland, and two-thirds at least—probably one-half—of the people of England and Wales, dissent from the Episcopal Church, which is thus clearly in a minority when tried by Mr. Disraeli's "imperial gauge." But the Premier's crowning argument in defence of the Irish Church is, that its subversion would lead to the "supremacy of a foreign Prince"—namely, the Pope—with "whose tradition, learning, discipline, and organisation our Church alone has hitherto been able to cope." Now, not to insist upon it that this statement is inconsistent with fact—for in England during the Commonwealth (when there was no established Church), in Scotland (where Episcopacy musters but small power indeed), in the United States, and in most of our colonies (which have abjured the bulwark of a State Church), a pretty good fight against Popery has been and is maintained—Mr. Disraeli's assertion conveys but a poor compliment to Protestantism and Protestants. It implies one of two things: either that Romish doctrines, being true, must prevail when allowed free scope, or that Protestant zeal is so weak that it cannot hinder truth from being overborne by falsehood unless bolstered up by State support. Mr. Disraeli and his supporters may take whichever horn of the dilemma they like; they cannot escape both; but, for our part, we have a very different faith. We hold that in religion, as in everything else, that party in whose doctrines there is the greatest amount of truth, and whose adherents display the largest measure of faith, earnestness, and zeal, must needs prevail in the long run where all parties are on an equal footing; and, given that one condition, we have not the slightest misgiving as to the vitality of sound Protestantism or the least fear of the overwhelming power of the "tradition, learning, discipline, and organisation" of Rome. Let it have fair play, a clear field, and no favour, and Protestantism will be sure to hold its own. It is, perhaps, not surprising to find the Premier, who is by many supposed to believe in nothing and nobody except Benjamin Disraeli, using such arguments as those we have cited; but how sincere Protestants, and, above all, Protestant clergymen, can indorse them, we confess passes our comprehension. Small indeed must be their faith, and limited their study of the world's history, if they believe that truth can only stand against error when backed by State pay and State-conferred power and privilege. And if they do not believe that, their honesty must be at a low par, and their hankering after the pelf of the Establishment overpoweringly great.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—After a second long but less alarming suspense, we have once more news of Dr. Livingstone. The war-steamer Octavia, which a few days ago arrived at Trincomalee, from the west coast of Africa, brought a report that the explorer was believed to be within a week's journey of Zanzibar. When he was last heard of he had reached a point half way up the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika, and was pushing north towards the Albert Nyanza. Between the two Nyanza lakes and Tanganyika some authorities learned in African travel are of opinion that the ultimate secret of the Nile is still really hid; and the time which has elapsed since we last heard of the explorer appears to justify the expectation that he will be found to have gathered up into one magnificent result the researches of all who have preceded him in those fascinating paths of travel. Dr. Livingstone was expected, in some quarters not without good information of his probable movements, to emerge from the vast unknown of Central Africa, at Gondokoro, and to descend the Nile to Alexandria; but the traveller's latest letters indicated that he meant, if possible, to return by way of Zanzibar, as we now learn that he is doing. The whole country will be glad to know that his wonderful journey has so nearly reached its close—all the more glad, since the long interval between the previous and the present tidings had begun to inspire anxiety.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, with their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, will, according to present arrangements, leave Balmoral and return to Windsor about Nov. 2.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA are expected to arrive in England about the 20th inst., and pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, in answer to a pressing suggestion that he should become a Mason, has replied that "he does not purpose, at all events at present, joining any masonic lodge; and that he regrets, therefore, he is unable to accede to the suggestion in question." It is said that the Prince's reserve upon the subject of Masonry is due to the influence and example of his illustrious father.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has again joined the Galatea, and on the 20th inst. his Royal Highness will start from Plymouth on his two years' cruise. The Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Sydney, New South Wales, New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, and the South American peninsula are amongst the places to be visited.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has gone to Hungary, with the intention of remaining in that part of his dominions until the Christmas festivities.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL is causing much uneasiness to her physicians. The revolution in Spain has not led to the least disturbance in Portugal.

THE INFANT SON OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS has received the title of the Duke of Sparta.

THE POPE has sent a telegraphic despatch to Queen Isabella, offering her hospitality at Rome. On the other hand, Prince Adalbert of Bavaria, it is said, is about to purchase the château of Hohenberg for the Queen of Spain.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF CORK has been nominated to the see of Peterborough, and the Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford and Canon of Christ Church, to the Deanery of St. Paul's.

THE INFANT SON OF PRINCE TECK and PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE was baptised, on Saturday afternoon, at Kensington Palace. The Prince was baptised in the names of Adolphus Charles Alexander Albert Edward George Philip Louis Ladislaus.

COUNT BISMARCK is so far restored to health that he is expected to resume work on the return of the King of Prussia from Baden-Baden, on the 21st inst.

LORD NAMIER, who was last week the guest of Sir J. Pakington, at Drottwich, arrived on Monday night at Llawarden, on a visit to Mr. Gladstone.

THE MARQUIS OF HAMILTON is engaged to be married to Lady Mary Carzon, youngest daughter of Earl and Countess Howe.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES BARON HEADLEY has been chosen a representative peer of Ireland in the room of the Earl of Bantry, deceased.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT has just recognised officially that of Jersey by appointing M. Scovallo, at present Consul at Belgrade, to be Minister at Mexico.

THE CESAREWITCH was won, on Tuesday, by Cecil. Restitution was second and Nélusko third.

A BERLIN ENGINEER has invented a military land torpedo, which he says will blow up a whole battalion.

A GREAT RISE OF THE RHONE, SAONE, AND DOUBS is reported. Floods are apprehended.

THE TOWN OF STANISLAU, near Lemberg, in Galicia, has been almost totally destroyed by fire. The Townhall, prison, several churches, and some hundreds of houses have been burnt down.

AT A MINERS' CONFERENCE, held on Monday, in Glasgow, it was resolved that a general demand should be made on the masters for an advance of 6d. per day.

MR. EDWARD HARPER, of Protestant notoriety, has announced himself as a candidate for Ashton, in opposition to Mr. Milner Gibson.

AN EXPLOSION took place in a firework manufactory at Barnsey, on Wednesday morning, resulting in the immediate death of seven persons, and the infliction of injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal in the cases of many others.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK has been before the Tribunal of the Seine as defendant in a case in which a sum of 510*l.* was claimed from him by a M. Harvard for flowers and plants. The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

THE EXTREMELY VALUABLE JEWELS which decorated the altar and sacred images at the church of Atocha, at Madrid, have been deposited in the Bank of Spain by order of the authorities.

MISS ANNE BURFORD, formerly proprietor of the panoramas in Leicester-square and the Strand, is in a destitute condition, and is endeavouring to secure her election into the "United Kingdom Beneficial Association."

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE has decided not to come forward as one of the Liberal candidates for King's Lynn.

THE HERRING FISHERY has commenced along the French coast, but does not at present appear to be very productive. The fish fetch a high price, selling from 3*d.* to 6*d.* each.

THE EXECUTION OF WHELAN, the convicted assassin of Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee, has been delayed to December, to admit of the passage of a bill authorising capital punishment to be conducted privately.

MR. LUMLEY, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, has been appointed in the same capacity to the Legation at Brussels, vacant by the death of Lord Howard de Walden.

AN ITALIAN LOAN has been issued for £9,404,762 based on the tobacco monopoly of the Government, which passes into the hands of a private company for a period of fifteen years.

THE DUC DE VALMY died on Friday week, aged sixty-eight, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was Chargé d'Affaires in Constantinople, and subsequently in Bern, where he negotiated, after the Revolution of 1830, for the disbanding of Swiss troops who were in French pay. The Duke then became Chief Secretary of the Foreign Office at Paris under General Maiton, and soon after was elected deputy for Toulouse. Since 1848 M. de Valmy had retired into private life.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS have taken place in Switzerland. Streets, bridges, and even whole villages have disappeared, many lives have been lost, and property to an immense amount has been destroyed.

A SINGULAR CONTRACT has just been entered into with the city of Paris to buy up all the old paving-stones for the purpose of shipping them across the Atlantic, where they are to be used to pave the principal thoroughfares of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

THE REV. ERNEST HAWKINS, Canon of Westminster, and minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, died, on Monday, at his residence, in Dean's-yard, at the age of sixty-six. He has been secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for a quarter of a century, and honorary secretary to the Colonial Bishops' Council from its formation, in 1841, to the present time.

COLONEL WILSON-PATTEN, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has appointed the Hon. Charles Bourke his private secretary, in conjunction with Mr. John Thynne, who filled that position towards Colonel Wilson-Patten when Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Bourke was also private secretary to his brother, the Earl of Mayo, in the Irish secretariat.

THE NEW INFIRMARY FOR THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES and surrounding district, which has been built at Hartsill, near Stoke-on-Trent, and the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales on June 25, 1866, was opened on Tuesday, with a fancy fair in aid of the building-fund, by the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.

A CONSPIRACY TO DEPOSE THE SULTAN, and to elevate Murad Effendi, his presumptive heir, to the throne, is said to have been discovered at Constantinople. Numerous arrests have been made among the "reformat faction."

THE GREAT EASTERN left the Mersey, last Saturday forenoon, for Sherness, under the command of Sir James Anderson. She has been chartered by a French company to lay a cable between France and America, and has proceeded to Sherness for the purpose of having her fittings removed and to take in the cable. She is expected to leave Sherness early next spring.

A LARGE AND EXCITED MEETING of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held on Tuesday—the Archdeacon of Middlesex in the chair. The topic of discussion was the propriety of granting £2000 for the use of the Church in Natal, independently of Bishop Colenso. An amendment declining to pledge the society to any opinion on disputed questions was rejected, and the grant was carried by a majority of 131 to 94. Notices to rescind the vote and of an application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction were given.

THE LATE MISS CATHERINE WRIGHT, of Liverpool, has bequeathed £6250 to the local charities, £500 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Foreign Bible Society, and £10,000, all free of legacy duty, to found an institution or fund for granting pensions to aged and distressed members of the upper and middle classes—preference being given to natives of Liverpool.

THE GUARDIANS OF ST. PANCRAS have accepted the tender of Mr. Henshaw for the erection of their new infirmary at Highgate for the sum of £6,000, and that of Mr. E. Mann for the erection of their new schools at Loaveson, Woodside, near Watford, for the sum of £37,541. Both buildings have been designed by and will be carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Giles and Biven, architects.



## THE LOUNGER.

Mr. Samuda were out of the way, the Liberal electors in the Tower Hamlets would speedily get clear of their difficulties. Mr. Ayrton would be received as a candidate without question, as he ought to be. He has represented the Tower Hamlets eleven years. He has secured a high position in the House of Commons, and it is generally acknowledged that his conduct there has been to his constituents entirely satisfactory. Why, then, should his claim to be a candidate be put to the question? The new candidates, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Beales, and Mr. Newton, may fairly be called upon to adopt some plan to ascertain which of them has the best chance of success; but to call upon Mr. Ayrton to submit to such an ordeal would be very much like an insult. Indeed, Mr. Samuda—considering the position which Mr. Ayrton holds in the House, his singular abilities, and his great usefulness—ought not in any way to imperil Mr. Ayrton's seat. I do not believe that he can. It is impossible, surely, that the majority of the Liberals in the Tower Hamlets can prefer Samuda to Ayrton. Mr. Ayrton has made a position and a character in the House. Has Mr. Samuda achieved anything? He rarely speaks but he directly or indirectly urges the Admiralty to get their ships built in private yards, and probably it would be right to do so; but this everlasting harping upon the subject by Mr. Samuda has come to be thought in the House very much like touting for trade. But Mr. Samuda refuses to submit his candidature to arbitration. He will, rather than do that, run the risk of letting in a Tory. Well, of this we may be sure: if a Tory should slip in, it will be Samuda, and not Mr. Ayrton, who will have to slip out. So be it. He will be no loss to the House of Commons, and he will be justly punished.

Lambeth has made a mistake. It is very prone to make mistakes. It was a blunder in 1857 to make an idol of William Roupell, and place him at the head of the poll, nearly 2000 above its faithful old member William Williams and 6000 over Arthur Wilkinson, one of the most respectable members that ever sat in the House. It made another mistake when it returned Doulton, in 1862; and now, in letting Mr. Thomas Hughes go away, it has blundered again. When Lambeth, in 1865, returned Mr. Hughes at the head of the poll, it did much towards the retrieval of its character. But again it has lost ground. Mr. M'Arthur and Mr. James Clarke Lawrence are respectable people, no doubt, if we did but know them; but who out of the City and Lambeth ever heard of them before they plastered the walls with their names? Mr. Hughes's name is literally "familiar as household words." There is scarcely a family in England in which his name is not known. Besides, if ever a borough was faithfully and ably represented, Lambeth was ably and faithfully represented by Mr. Thomas Hughes. Some say that he was too faithful. He told the people of their sins and made them wince; but it was not this that compelled him to leave Lambeth. What gave Roupell his enormous majority over Wilkinson? Money, sown broadcast over the borough—money unrighteously got, as we afterwards learned. And Lambeth is again sacrificing its interests and reputation to mammon. Lambeth! thou, like Manchester when it turned out John Bright, hast sinned a prophet. But Frome will gain by the folly of Lambeth; and Mr. Hughes, thank Heaven! will be in Parliament still.

If Mr. Bright were a vain man, which we all know he is not, he would now be in great danger. For many years he was the best-acted man in the three kingdoms—perhaps in the world. Scorned, hated, ridiculed, depreciated, foully calumniated for a great portion of his life, all the world seems to be now delighted to do him honour. He is to be a Cabinet Minister and to become the Right Hon. John Bright. At all events, such an exalted position is to be offered him—that is certain. Whether he will accept it is still a question. I rather incline to think—I had almost said, I hope—he will not. His speeches have been edited by an ex-professor of Oxford and printed at the Oxford University Press—yes, *mirabile dictu!* even so; and in lofty style the *Saturday Review* chants their praise. Surely, to have extorted such a eulogy from the *Saturday Review* is one of the greatest wonders which he has achieved. Of course I have got the book. Had it been necessary, I would have pawned my inner garment to have got it. There it stands, side by side with that treasury of wisdom and statesmanship, "Cobden's Political Writings." I suppose some day—at least, I hope—we shall have printed a selection of Cobden's speeches; these I shall place on the other flank of Bright's. And then I know not whether I shall want any other books to learn how a nation ought to be governed. I have only dipped into my new treasury, but I have already discovered many gems. May I ask room for the following? It is the peroration of a speech delivered in the House of Commons, Feb. 23, 1855. I heard that speech, and have always thought that it was one of the finest orations ever delivered in the House. The main object of the speech was to induce Lord Palmerston to consent to an armistice as soon as there might be a hope that the negotiations at Vienna might lead to peace—"I cannot but notice that an uneasy feeling exists as to the news which may arrive by the very next mail from the East. I do not suppose that your troops are to be beaten in actual conflict with the foe, or that they will be driven into the sea; but I am certain that, in many homes in England in which there now exists a fond hope that the distant one may return, many such homes may be made desolate when the next mail shall arrive. The Angel of Death has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings. There is no one, as when the firstborn were slain of old, to sprinkle with blood the lintel and two side posts of the doors, that he may spare, and pass on. He takes his victim from the castle of the noble, the mansion of the wealthy, and the cottage of the poor and the lowly; and it is on behalf of all these classes that I make this solemn appeal."

I am glad to have the opportunity of chronicling another instance of honourable abstention from interference with freedom of election. Lord Huntingfield, a Conservative, has informed a representative of the committee of Colonel Adair and Mr. Sutton-Western, the Liberal candidates for East Suffolk, that he does not intend using the slightest influence with his tenants at the coming election, either by himself or his agents, it being his desire that they should vote freely and as they think proper.

Notwithstanding that your contemporary the *Standard* has denounced as "scribbling triflers" all who make light of the Pope's last missive to "Protestant and Non-Catholic bodies," and has declared itself dreadfully frightened thereat, I must say that I cannot help looking upon his Holiness's letter as a very good joke, if it has any significance at all, and is not issued as a mere matter of form or for the sake of having a fling at theological opponents. The Pope knows quite well that real Protestants will treat his letter with contempt, and war against him, his doctrines, and pretensions all the same. But it is a cheap way of getting credit for liberality and a desire to bless those who curse him and whom he curses—theologically, I mean, for I would not be so uncharitable as to suppose that the venerable Pío Nono would wish to consign even the most arch-heretic to eternal perdition, or that the most arch-heretic would wish to consign even the Pope to that uncomfortable state. But is not the Pontiff's invitation a grand chance for the Ritualists? They are already far on the way to Rome, and if they would only go there altogether, perhaps, as a special favour, they might be permitted to stand in the ante-room of the chamber in which the great Ecumenical Councils held—yes, even to listen at the keyhole—and gather scraps of the clerical wisdom therein enunciated, and that, too, without being kicked down stairs by the more orthodox "fathers" in attendance. At all events, they would be much more at home at the Vatican than in the Protestant Church of England, which, I suspect, not a few of them would quit were it not that, like the Israelites of old, they have a weakness for the "fleshpots of Egypt."

By-the-by, the *Standard*, in the same article to which I have referred, goes much out of its way to make an attack on Mr. Bright and to boast its own love of scholarship. Now, scholarship is an excellent thing; but its chief essential is that it should be exact—that is, that a man who prides himself on his superior scholarship should be accurate in his knowledge. And this, unfortunately, the

*Standard* is not; for it asserts that the member for Birmingham never reads history, whereas all his speeches show that he does so most carefully. It likewise avers that he undervalues learning, whereas he has often intimated his regret that he did not receive a classical education; and it furthermore exhibits its own lack of accurate knowledge by attributing to Mr. Bright a certain saying about the relative value of a modern newspaper and the works of Thucydides which he never uttered. Who did make the remark about Thucydides—or a remark that was twisted into the significance given to it by your contemporary—I shall leave the *Standard* to find out; but it was not Mr. John Bright.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

If it were only for the "Dialogue on Finality" and the "Notes on 'Othello,'" the *Cornhill* would this time be a number worth possessing. The author of the "Notes" instances some passages in the "Cenci" which seem *calques* in "Othello;" and I add that, as Shelley was truthful, and as he expressly says the only plagiarism of which he was conscious was one from Calderon, it must be assumed that Shelley was, at the time of writing the "Cenci," very much preoccupied with Shakespeare. I may remark that there is no doubt of that. Mrs. Shelley, in her notes to his poems, expressly states that he was a year or so before his death deeply fascinated with the Elizabethan drama. The "Dialogue on Finality" is singularly beautiful. It turns upon the incongruity between the shortness of life and the largeness of its hopes and efforts. Perhaps the author will allow me to point out a rather striking omission in his article. He has not referred at all to a most apposite illustration—the "moral" Mr. Tennyson gives to his version of the story of the "Sleeping Beauty."

In the *St. James's*, "A Life's Assize" and "Hirell" continue attractive; but the padding is rather unequal. "Dyspeptic Saints" I can make nothing of. Here is a bit of nonsense (and there is plenty more):—

Milton, who, as everybody knows, was unfortunate in his first marriage, must himself have experienced domestic bitterness of the worst sort—the offspring of dyspepsia—ere he published his treatises on "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," in which he attempted to prove that a man may put away his wife for bad temper and other such impediments to connubial happiness. He lived in the time when dyspeptic saints were legion in England—pseudo saints, who were seldom, if ever, "self-condemning;" he partook of the same heavy food as they did—food quite unsuited, one would suppose, to his constitution.

Now, as far as my knowledge—I think I may say *our* knowledge—goes, Milton was a light feeder and a healthy man; certainly not dyspeptic. In no man's writings is there a more uniform vein of health. As to his "domestic" troubles, they were assuredly not the offspring of dyspepsia. It is well known that his wife, the daughter of a Royalist, refused to return to her home (from a country visit), remained obstinately away for four years; and was a "mute and spiritless" person, to say no worse. The statement slipped in about Milton's books on divorce is a libel. Milton never "attempted to prove that a man may put away his wife for bad temper and other such impediments to connubial happiness." The paper entitled "On Her Majesty's Service" is very amusing. That on "Women's Novels" is excellent; the drift of it is, that when women write, as some of them do, those novels which men find "improper," they know not what they are up to; that they use language of high colour, which they get out of other books and out of songs, without any idea of what men will take it to mean. There is, doubtless, much in this; but if a woman writes a very erotic novel, distinguished from the novels of other women by the frequent recurrence of certain topics and terms of speech, she clearly convicts herself of having let her head run away with her in certain directions. Such a woman may be technically, and more than technically, pure; but her mind cannot be in womanly order.

I have previously omitted to notice the last change in the cover of the *Broadway*—the third cover that magazine has had since starting. The first was ugly; the second so-so; but this is really handsome. The present number contains an excellent article on our railway troubles; and the contents generally are good. Sir John Bowring contributes one more paraphrase of Psalm cxvii. 2, wrongly printed in the *Broadway* as xxxvii. 2:—"It is in vain for you to rise up early, or sit up late, to eat the bread of sorrows; for so he giveth his beloved sleep." Now, does anybody understand that? I confess I never did. And, in fact, it is not intelligible, and is a mist anslation. Luther long ago pointed it out; and I should have thought the existence of the error was a commonplace. The verse should read in the last clause—"for he giveth it (i.e., bread) to his beloved while they sleep." This correction is in perfect harmony with the rest of the psalm, and it makes an unintelligible verse into a very beautiful one. Yet Dr. Bowring, a linguist *par excellence*, has made one more effort to give currency to a false rendering.

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

I am afraid that Lord Lytton, in remodelling his "Sea Captain," has done little to strengthen the cause of flickering legitimacy. "The Rightful Heir," as the new version of the piece is called, is, perhaps, a fine poem: it is certainly a very bad play. Of its merits as a poem I do not feel qualified to speak. Under the happiest circumstances it is difficult to grasp the full meaning and intensity of blank verse at one hearing; and when a large portion of the story is told through the distracting media of broken English and misplaced emphasis, it is hardly necessary to say that the difficulty is materially increased. To put it shortly, the play is dull. The story is not particularly clear, the incidents belong to a conventional school of melodrama, and the crisis is simply comic. There is evidence, moreover, either of gross carelessness in the construction of the plot, or of an utter unfamiliarity with dramatic requirements on the part of the author. This is shown in the comparatively long scene that follows the dénouement—a scene which the audience would have easily supplied for themselves had they been allowed to do so. Of the literary merit of the work, I do not feel justified in speaking decidedly, as I have not had an opportunity of reading the piece. But a stage play is intended, I presume, to appeal directly to the ears and eyes of the audience by means of the dialogue and action; and I maintain that a piece that fails to do this effectively, fails in the primary object of its construction. It may be a very fine poem, but it is not a good play if it does not tell its story clearly and decidedly, and, moreover, in an interesting way. There are some incidents in the play which irresistibly suggest the tragedy in "The Critic," and the idea is strengthened by the identity of the costumes. For instance, when Lord Beaufort calls for his father's armour, the seneschal informs him that he cannot wear it, for it is many sizes too large for him; and thereupon Lord Beaufort explains that, although it may be too large now, yet, as the soul expands in battle, he may reasonably expect to fill the parental suit respectably. It may be allowable as a figure of speech to say that the soul swells in battle; but it is surely not allowable to bring such a metaphor to bear upon so material a fact as the fit or misfit of a suit of clothes. Another line—which, by-the-way, I see, is characterised by a contemporary as a line which will live as long as the language lasts—runs as follows:—

Bravery leaves all cruel things to cowards.

Now, "bravery" is surely not the antithesis to "cowards." Bravery is the antithesis to cowardice—brave men to cowards. I am not sure that Lord Lytton has been fortunate in the actors that perform his piece. Mr. Bandmann is a showy, declamatory actor of the Fechter school, but he has little capability for depicting gentle or tender emotions. He can declaim bravely enough, and, where action is required, he seems to be equal to the emergency; but his pathos is weak almost to girlishness. His elocution is not always correct; he frequently emphasises the wrong words, and he is sometimes very indistinct. I know that Mr. Bandmann speaks English admirably, and, recollecting his performance in "Narcisse," I am disposed to think that the imperfections that characterised his performance on the first night of "The Rightful

Heir" are due rather to nervousness and over-anxiety than to any incapability to play the part. Mr. Bandmann is, I think, a clever and intelligent actor; but on the first night of this piece he did justice neither to the author nor to himself. By far the most pleasing performance, to my thinking, was the Sir Grey de Malpas of Mr. Hermann Vezin—one of a very small school of admirable actors who never seem to take the position in public esteem to which they are entitled. Mr. Hermann Vezin's acting is, I think, "over the heads" of the more demonstrative portion of his audience. He is never stagey—never conventional; he never descends to claptrap; and so his acting, exquisitely finished as it usually is, fails to strike those of the audience who are not on the look-out for its delicate qualities. His range of character is rather limited; but he seems to take the very greatest care that every character he represents, whether it is suited to him or not, shall be a finished miniature, as far as it lies in his power to make it so. It is so, to a great extent, with Mrs. Hermann Vezin; but this lady has a tendency to over-elaborate her elocution which sadly mars its effect. Subject to this exception, and to a want of spontaneity in her speeches which may be a result of it, her acting as the perplexed mother in "The Rightful Heir" left little to be desired. The other characters were not very strikingly filled. The scenery, which is by the Messrs. Brew, consisted principally of a number of very elaborate sets, carefully and cleverly constructed, but detestably painted. I will back the sea in the first and third acts to be about the very worst sea ever seen on canvas.

I was very much amused last week by a troupe of dancing dogs at the HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE. Performing dogs are always funny, but there is more genuine humour about these Holborn dogs than one commonly finds in such exhibitions. It is a pity that this performance is reserved for the concluding feature of the evening's entertainment, as it is the best thing in the programme, and many people rise and go away just before it begins.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL have ejected the lady calling herself the Countess of Derwentwater from Diston Castle, which she had taken possession of with her friends, as the alleged heiress of the extensive Derwentwater estates, in the county of Northumberland. The last report was that the lady and her followers were expelled immediately adjacent to Diston, with a view to a re-entry if possible.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND.—The Congregational Union of Ireland, at their annual meeting in Belfast, have adopted resolutions approving of the principles of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control; and adding, "We regard the proposed legislation on the Irish Church not as a measure of party politics but as one which must vitally affect the religious interests of our country; and therefore earnestly urge upon the members of our Churches the duty of using their political privileges and their influence as citizens to secure the return to Parliament, at the coming election, of such candidates only as will heartily support a comprehensive measure for the disestablishment and disendowment of all denominations in Ireland."

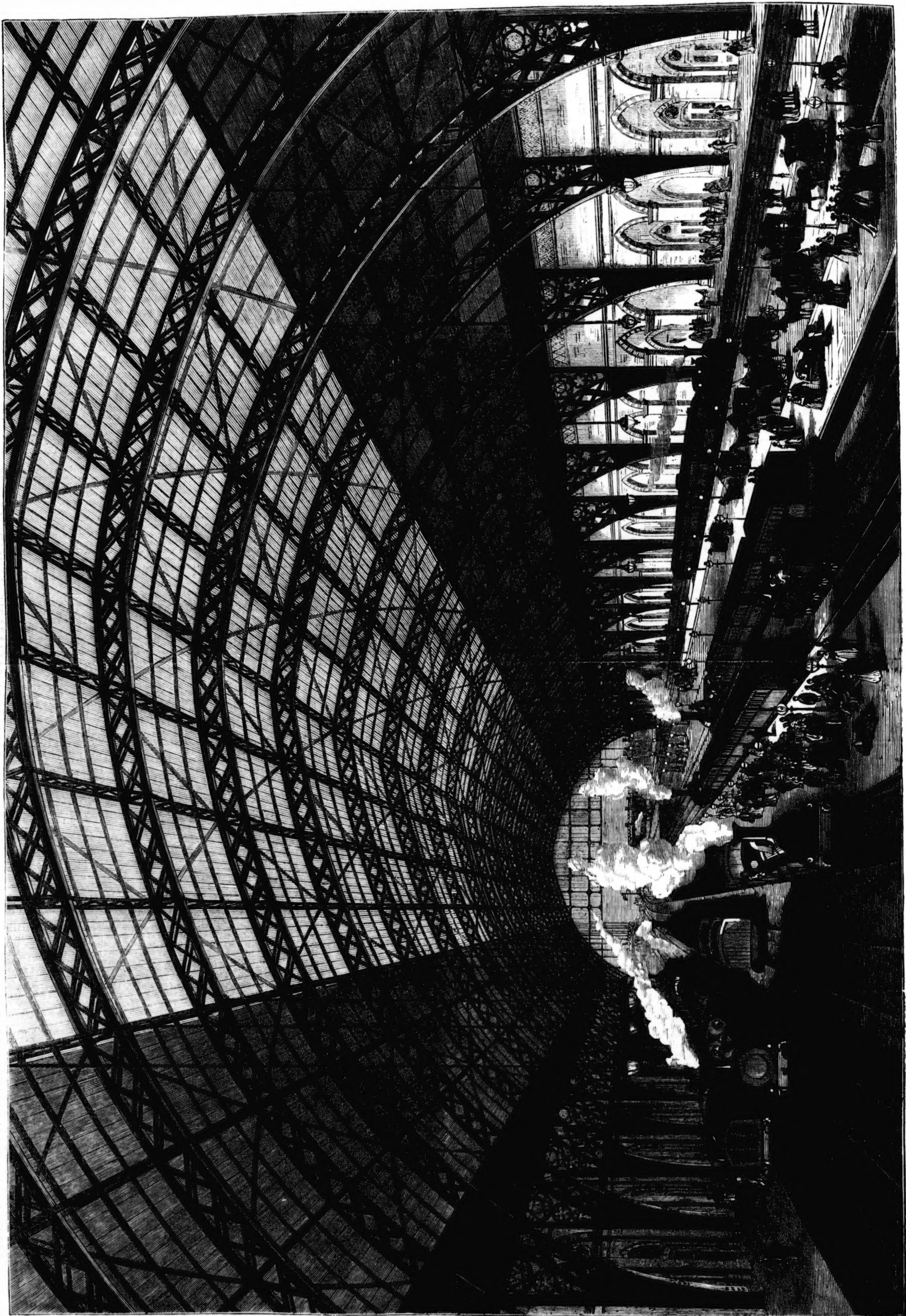
EXTRAORDINARY SUNDAY EXERCISES.—The Nottingham papers report some extraordinary proceedings on Sunday on the part of some fanatical religionists, headed by a Mr. Dupe and "J. Birch, D.D." Mr. Birch was announced as a converted nigger, but the reporter says he was no more like a nigger than a table is like a chair. He played a banjo, however, with which he accompanied the hymns. His performances took such an effect, we are told, upon the assemblage that many of them could not resist joining in the chorus. At the conclusion Mr. Birch was heartily applauded—in fact, he was encored, when he sang a hymn after the tune of "Ladies, won't you marry." Adam was the first man. His second performance was attended with great enthusiasm, and, as if with an eye to monetary matters (for books were being sold by one of the "disciples" below), he vociferated "Chorus," and this was repeated several times at the end of nearly every verse. Mr. Dupe explained that the initials D.D. affixed to Mr. Birch's name meant "Devil Driver."

A PRESBYTERIAN PROFESSOR ON DISESTABLISHMENT.—The Rev. Dr. Watts, Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian General Assembly's College, has replied, in the course of a lecture at Belfast, to the arguments of Dean Magee, Archdeacon Denison, and others, at the Church Congress. He would ask any man who told him that the country would lose her Christianity after the Church was disestablished what he meant. The American nation had no Established Church, and it sent Christianity to India, to the Sandwich Islands, to China, and to South America. The text of Dr. Magee's sermon was the "Breaking of the net." It was a curious exercise in homiletics. What was breaking the net? They had drawn in such a multitude of Irishmen that the net would not hold them! They stood crying to those on the other side of St. George's Channel, "Come over and help us; the net is breaking, we are oppressed with the load of fishes we have caught." Such an extraordinary attempt to apply a passage of Scripture he (Dr. Watts) had never heard before. "It was a serious matter with Protestants to say to the civilised world that Protestantism could not stand up and have a fair fight with the Papacy except it had the liberty of taxing Papists." At the same meeting, at a later stage, the Rev. Dr. Watts said the battle of civil freedom was to be fought in the boroughs. It was a question of civil freedom, he contended, whether a man living on a farm should be driven to the poll as the ballot might list.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The sixty-fourth quarterly meeting of this society was held, at the Norfolk-street offices, on the 6th inst., when the report of the executive committee was submitted, expressing their pleasure in meeting the shareholders at the close of the sixteenth financial year, and at being enabled to make highly-gratifying returns for the year ending Sept. 30 last; the receipts for the year being £188,342 19s. 6d.; and the grand total, £1,288,945 7s. 3d.; the total withdrawals, £328,984 19s. 6d.; the total sale of land, £583,650 15s. 1d.; and the reserve fund, £12,153 2s. 9d. The estates allotted since the last report were Upper Holloway, Reigate (Redhill), and Northampton. As intimated in former reports, the land business, heretofore carried on by the society, will from the present period be transacted solely by the United Land Company (Limited), the respective boards, by co-operation, being in a position to extend materially their operations—the company, by enlarging considerably the dealing in land; and the society, by increasing building and other advances. The four auditors to audit and report as to the accounts and balance-sheet to be presented at the annual meeting early in December next were duly elected. The report concluded by the board stating that they will be now enabled to carry out to a much greater extent than heretofore the wholesome provisions of the Friendly Societies Acts, and that it is impossible to over estimate the value of benefit building societies, socially and morally, the working thereof has been of incalculable advantage to all classes of the community, not only as a safe and profitable investment, but also as enabling persons to acquire land at a cheap rate, and to build houses, so as to become their own landlords. The report was adopted, and votes of thanks passed to the board. The following directors and members were present:—Viscount Ranelagh (chairman), the Hon. and Rev. W. Talbot, Colonel Meyrick, Colonel Jervis, M.P.; Henry Pownall, Esq., J.P.; James Goodson, M.P.; Mr. Currie, Mr. T. K. Holmes, Mr. Newcomen, Mr. Winstanley, Mr. C. L. Gruneisen (secretary); Messrs. Goad, Wells, Russell, Farquharson, &c.

SALVAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The merchant-ship *Bremensis*, on her voyage from Bombay to Liverpool, was most unaccountably stranded on a ledge of rocks close inshore at the Island of Ascension, under rather extraordinary circumstances, as elicited by a court of inquiry, which attached great blame to the captain of the ship. Of the occurrences subsequent to the wreck the agent of Lloyd's at Ascension sends an account, of which the following is the essence:—Some forty men of the crew of her Majesty's ship *Flora*, Captain Wilmshurst, Governor of Ascension, were employed to recover the cargo, and in about three days they tramped on board a storehouse, which had just discharged cargo at the island, about 2000 bales of cotton. For some cause or other, known only to himself, the Governor at the end of that time withdrew the men of H.M.S. *Flora*. Thereupon, the captain of the *Bremensis* requested a survey of the ship and cargo. Accordingly, the First and Second Lieutenants of the *Flora* were appointed to act as surveyors, and they, on the ground that there was no available labour for the work of salvage on the Island of Ascension, decided that the ship and cargo must be sold by auction. The wreck, consisting of the ship and from 2000 to 3000 bales of cotton remaining on board, was so sold, and was purchased by Captain Wilmshurst, the Governor, for £30 sterling, the captain of the storehouse purchasing the boats for £5. It is necessary here to mention that the amount of the insurance effected on this ship and cargo, as near as can be ascertained, was between £120,000 and £150,000. After the sale had been thus concluded, the crew of the *Flora* recommenced the salvage of the property for the new owner, Captain Wilmshurst, working as volunteers, after the Government working hours were over. The weather all this time being remarkably fine, and the ship close in shore, their labours were not severe nor unsuccessful. Captain Grant, R.N., bearing credentials from the Admiralty, has been dispatched by the underwriters and the salvage committee of Lloyd's to the scene of these very remarkable occurrences. The committee have since received a despatch from the Board of Trade stating that Captain Wilmshurst, the purchaser of the ship and remaining cargo, has given notice of a claim of £12,654 for salvage services in respect of the portion of the cargo saved before the sale. The claim for £12,654 for the 2000 bales saved, placed beside the purchase of the ship, and from 2000 to 3000 similar bales for £20, has a singular appearance. Doubtless a portion only of this amount for salvage (when paid) goes to the governor; the remainder will be appropriated as wages for the men for their first three days' work.—*United Service Gazette*.

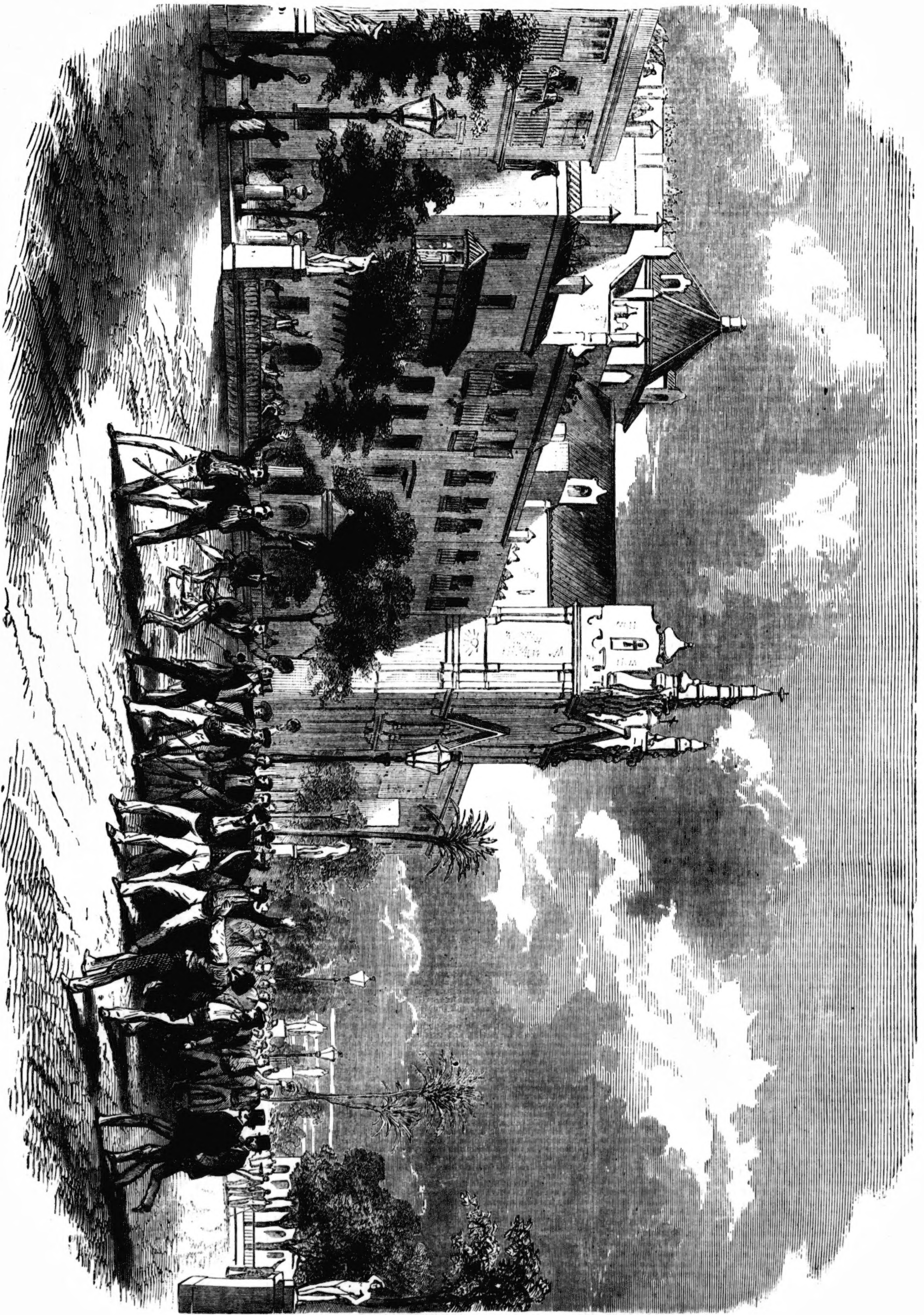




THE NEW ST. PANCRAS (MIDLAND) RAILWAY TERMINUS, EUSTON-ROAD, LONDON.



THE SPANISH REVOLUTION: SAILORS FROM THE FLEET FRATERNISING WITH THE POPULACE AT CADIZ.





## THE NEW ST. PANCRAS (MIDLAND) RAILWAY TERMINUS.

ONE of the largest railway stations ever built, and the largest area in the world ever covered in by one single roof, though unfinished, was opened to the public on Thursday, Oct. 1. This gigantic structure is the terminus of the great Midland Railway, the size of which since its first conception has been the wonder of modern engineers. They are used to many difficulties, but the idea of roofing in with a single span more than four acres and a quarter—the idea of building a single roof nearly 700 ft. long by over 240 ft. wide—seemed exceedingly bold; yet this feat has been brought to pass by Mr. W. H. Barlow, the engineer of the work; and, more than this, even the whole of this colossal structure is reared upon what may be called a crypt beneath it. The station is not more than two-thirds completed, and for several months to come the whole of the working arrangements must necessarily remain of a temporary and makeshift character. The noble frontage overlooking the Euston-road has yet to be erected, as have several portions of the side walls, and most of the rooms required for booking and other purposes. In fact, the only really completed portion of the structure is the ironwork of the gigantic roof, which forms a conspicuous feature, seen either from Pentonville-hill or Gray's-inn-road, its colossal dimensions utterly eclipsing the once monster proportions of its immediate neighbour, the Great Northern terminus. Viewed from the interior, the incomplete condition of the station becomes less apparent than when beheld from outside. Most of the various lines of rails—thirteen in number—have been placed in permanent position, and four of the five great platforms have been constructed for the greater part of their length, so that, so far as all practical purposes are concerned, the northern end—that farthest from the Euston-road—may be said to be completed. It is to this portion of the station that the whole of the passenger traffic will be confined until the other portions of the structure are sufficiently advanced to admit of being used. The room now employed as a booking-office for passengers will ultimately be devoted to the reception of parcels; and the rough-looking refreshment-bar, which at present disfigures the departure platform, will be removed as soon as the spacious refreshment-rooms are completed. The approach to the station will remain, for the present, on the west side, next Skinner-street, and nearly opposite Judd-street, the inclined way leading from the Euston-road to the temporary booking-offices having been duly paved and lighted. The unfinished condition of the station on the side where the arrival platform is situated has necessitated the construction of a temporary way leading both to the south front and the chief departure platform, where means of egress have been temporarily provided.

When, however, the station is completed and the whole of the arrangements are in permanent working order, it will be the largest, most commodious, and safest affair of its kind yet erected, its construction necessitating the use of no less than 9000 tons of iron, 60,000,000 bricks, 80,000 cubic feet of dressed stone, and we know not how many thousand feet of glass and timber. The general design is a modified form of Gothic, the architect being Mr. G. G. Scott, whose well-known intimacy with this style has enabled him successfully to adapt it to the multifarious requirements of a railway station, the result being a happy combination of the utilitarian and the artistic. The station consists of a huge iron and glass shed, 700 ft. in length, 100 ft. in height, and 240 ft. in width, flanked on the eastern and western exteriors by rows of shops and other buildings, and at the southern end by the foundations of what will ultimately be a grand and imposing frontage, comprising an extensive range of buildings devoted, as at Cannon-street and Charing-cross, to combined railway traffic and hotel purposes. The materials used in the construction of these portions of the station consist principally of reddish-coloured brick and dressings of white stone, a combination of materials common to the Midland stations between Leicester and London. The station-shed itself is a marvel of engineering skill. It occupies a space formerly covered with seven streets and 3000 houses, inhabited principally by the humbler classes, chiefly costermongers, day labourers, hawkers, and small traders. The Church of St. Luke, also demolished to make way for the station, is to be re-erected in another portion of the parish. The great elevation of the station, one of the loftiest buildings in the metropolis, resting as it does on a massive substructure situated on high ground, has occasioned recourse to a system of construction apparently affording the largest possible amount of strength and durability. Instead of erecting massive walls for the support of the roof, it is made to spring directly from the ground, the spaces between the principal arches, twenty-five in number, being walled up to a certain distance, so as to present the appearance of affording support to the roof, which, in reality, does not require any such accessories, except by way of decoration. To effect this result, the drop-arch has been used instead of the semicircular form common to such structures. This style of arch is peculiar to Early English work, fine specimens being found in the Lady Chapel in Oxford Cathedral; at St. Peter's, Oxford, and elsewhere. The drop-arch, it may be remembered, is formed on an obtuse-angled triangle. By this means the architect has been enabled not merely to add to the height of the roof but likewise to considerably increase the stability of the structure, besides dispensing with the chaotic mass of ties, beams, and supports which disfigure so many of our large railway stations. The gain in light and ventilation thereby obtained is enormous. The various supporting arches, together with the other portions of the roof, were erected by means of a mammoth travelling scaffold, the largest of its kind ever constructed. It ran upon several lines of rail, was 100 ft. in height, 240 ft. in width, about 30 ft. in depth, and contained several hundreds of tons of timber. It was fitted up with workshops, forges, cranes, and other requisites. Commencing at the northern end of the station, as arch after arch was raised and the construction of the roof went on, the scaffold proceeded onwards, foot by foot, like the "shield" used by Brunel in forming the Thames Tunnel, until at last it reached the Euston-road end, where it at present remains. As the iron-workers completed their portion of the work they were rapidly followed by the glaziers, who, in their turn, were succeeded by the painters.

The supporting arches rest on a thick bed of concrete laid on the London clay, and are kept in their places by means of iron "shoes," each weighing 4½ tons. They are furthermore secured by massive girders concealed beneath the floor of the station. Additional security is also obtained by the use of great iron bolts, 24 ft. in length and 4 in. in diameter, which, passing through the rock-like piers, are fastened by enormous nuts to the anchor plates below. In this manner not only is an appearance of graceful lightness obtained, but the roof is rendered one of the strongest in existence. The weight of each of the principal arches is 50 tons. There are also forty-six intermediate arches. The crown of the roof is glazed, to the depth of about a third of the space from the ridge to the eaves, throughout its entire length; but the dark chocolate colour used for the ironwork of the roof takes away much of the lightness it would otherwise possess. The upper portions of the interior side-walls are ornamented with a broad band of various coloured glazed tiles, the predominating tint being green, which affords a welcome relief to the eye, wearied with the immensity of red brick and chocolate-coloured iron by which it is surrounded. At intervals, recessed pointed arches and small quatrefoil windows add greatly to the artistic effect of the walls.

The lighting arrangements of the station are on a par with the other details. At first it was intended to use a series of gigantic sun-burners; but this being found impracticable, in consequence of the necessarily open condition of the station, a modified kind of small sun-burner, protected by glass, has been employed. At present sixteen of these—suspended from the roof—are in use, the effect being perfectly startling. When the station is completed the number will be increased to sixty, thus rendering the interior the most magnificently-illuminated space of its size in the kingdom. The lamps used for lighting the exterior are on a similar principle, emitting the largest quantity of light at the least amount

of cost. In short, the St. Pancras station, when completed, will be a veritable railway palace. The arrangements for the station cabs are extensive and efficient, the entrance being up an inclined roadway leading from Skinner-street and Old St. Pancras-road. Underneath the station, and level with the street pavement, is a range of cellars fully as extensive as the station itself. A visit to this portion of the edifice reveals yet more clearly the boldness and magnitude of the whole undertaking; the station proper, with its immense platforms, lines of rail, engines, rows of carriages, and other adjuncts, being in reality simply the first floor of the entire structure! The massive girders supporting this floor rest on 690 titanic iron columns, placed at intervals of 14 ft. 6 in. apart, each column, and the pier on which it rests, having its foundation on the blue London clay. This, however, is not all. Below this "hall of columns" are the Fleet Sewer and a branch of the Underground Railway! It is to the credit of all connected with the construction of the station that neither of these occasioned any hitch in the progress of the extensive works. The basement floor is to be devoted to the storage of goods and similar purposes.

## THE PREMIER'S MANIFESTO.

THE following address has been issued by Mr. Disraeli to the electors of the county of Buckingham:—

Gentlemen,—Since I last addressed you her Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon the retirement of an illustrious statesman, to intrust to me the chief conduct of public affairs.

Having enjoyed the entire and unbroken confidence of the Earl of Derby for twenty years, during which we worked together in a harmony never interrupted, I was thoroughly acquainted with his policy, and I have pursued that policy without deviation. I may therefore, in asking a renewal of your political support, take a general view of the conduct of affairs since the accession of the Conservative Government to office in 1866.

The question of Parliamentary reform had, then, for a long series of years disquieted the country and embarrassed successive Administrations, which had failed to lead it to any happy conclusion. We were of opinion that this state of affairs should terminate; and by a series of measures, in the course of two years, we brought about a settlement of the question, broad in its principles, large and various in its provisions, but, as we believe, in unison with the character of the country, and calculated to animate the spirit of the community and add strength and stability to the State.

The conduct of foreign affairs has obtained the sympathy and confidence of the various Courts and Powers; the just influence of England has been established, and it has been used for the maintenance of peace and the interests of civilisation.

The legacy of insult and difficulty which had been left us in Abyssinia could only be successfully encountered by a responsibility from which we did not shrink. The result of the expedition to that country vindicated the honour of the Crown and the cause of humanity and justice, and it obtained for her Majesty's forces the admiring respect of Europe.

When we acceded to office the state of the Navy was one which occasioned serious anxiety; the fortresses on which the late Ministry had expended millions were without artillery; the British soldier was armed with inferior weapons; and the military service of the country was so unpopular that, if no change had been devised, we might have been driven to the principle of a conscription. At present it cannot be denied that the strength of the Navy is materially increased, the defences of the country much advanced, the soldier admirably armed, and enlistment become so popular that not only is the voted number of our forces no longer in arrear, but many thousand veterans who were about to claim their discharge have remained in the Army. Such great results have, of course, not been obtained without an increase of our expenditure; but the expenditure has been on objects of the first necessity; and, while it has been defrayed without adding to our taxation, it has entailed no burden on posterity.

Economy does not consist in the reckless reduction of estimates. On the contrary, such a course almost necessarily tends to increased expenditure. There can be no economy where there is no efficiency. And to secure efficiency you must be vigilant in administrative improvement. Influenced by these views, her Majesty's Government, by placing in the hands of a single individual a control over the expenditure of the War Office, commenced a considerable reform, during the late Session, in the administration of the Army, which will conduce to greater economy and efficiency both in peace and war.

Great public advantage may be anticipated from this measure, and the different departments of the State will be revised in the same spirit. This revision will assist that retrenchment which the pressing exigencies of the public service have alone prevented.

In the government of Ireland we had to encounter a dark conspiracy of foreign military adventurers, acting on the morbid imagination of a limited portion of our Irish fellow-subjects, and whose active combinations, had they been successful, would have led to general disorganisation and plunder. That conspiracy has been baffled in every instance and in every quarter by vigilance and firmness, which, being the consequence of conscious power and not of panic, have led to no unnecessary severity; so that even the discomfited have admitted that their treatment has not been marked by vengeance or cruelty.

Notwithstanding this untoward state of affairs, we have pursued towards Ireland that wise policy of sympathy and conciliation which has been followed by all parties in the State for the last thirty years. Justice has never in that country been administered with more impartiality; and, whether with respect to the tenure of land or the facilities for education, we will continue to give our earnest consideration to every suggestion which is consistent with the rights of property, and with the maintenance of our Protestant institutions.

In this state of affairs we had reason to hope, and it was generally contemplated by the country, that we might have tranquilly wound up the business of the late session, and then asked, according to the provisions of the great statute which we had just passed, the public verdict on our conduct. Had it been propitious, we might, by the favour of the Sovereign, have continued to serve her Majesty, and enjoyed an opportunity of effecting those legal and social improvements which are so much required, and to the necessity of which we had proved we were not insensible. Had the verdict been adverse, we should have retired from office without a murmur, conscious that, when we had the opportunity, we had endeavoured to do our duty, and still prepared, as representing one of the great parties of the State, to co-operate with our rivals in public life for the public good.

This, the natural current of events, was to be interrupted. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons seized the occasion of an expiring Parliament, which had proclaimed its inadequate representation of the country, to recommend a change of the fundamental laws of the realm, and to propose a dissolution of the union between Church and State.

Her Majesty's Government offered, and will offer, to this policy, an uncompromising resistance. The connection of religion with the exercise of political authority is one of the main safeguards of the civilisation of man. It is in this sense of responsibility even into the depositories of absolute power. But, under any circumstances, the absence or severance of such a tie will lower the character and duties of Government, and tend to the degradation of society.

But it is urged that, in the present instance, the application of the new policy is only to be partial, and that only one portion of her Majesty's dominions—Ireland—is for the present to be submitted to the revolution; and on this plea, that in Ireland the members of the Established Church form only a minority of the population.

If this numerical test is to be accepted, its application cannot be limited to Ireland; and if in a country of entire toleration a local instead of an imperial gauge be adopted, the religious integrity of the community will soon be frittered away.

Instead of Ireland being made an exception to the fundamental condition of our Constitution, there are many secondary reasons why the Established Church should be maintained in that country.

Its subversion would aggravate religious hostility and party rancour; would suppress a resident class of men whose social virtues are conducive, as all agree, to the welfare of the country; and would further diminish the security of property in a land where its tenure and enjoyment are not as unquestioned as they hitherto have been in other parts of her Majesty's dominions.

But even in Great Britain the spoliation of the Church in Ireland would not be without its effect. Confiscation is contagious, and when once a community has been seduced into plunder its predatory acts have seldom been single.

There are, however, even weightier reasons why this new policy should be resisted.

The religious liberty which all her Majesty's subjects now happily enjoy is owing to the Christian Church in this country having accepted the principles of the Reformation, and recognised the supremacy of the Sovereign as the representative of the State, not only in matters temporal, but in matters ecclesiastical. This is the stronghold of our spiritual freedom. So long as there is in this country the connection, through the medium of a Protestant Sovereign, between the State and the national Church, religious liberty is secure.

That security is now assailed by various means and on different pleas; but amid the discordant activity of many factions there moves the supreme purpose of one power. The philosopher may flatter himself he is advancing the cause of enlightened progress; the sectarian may be roused to exertion by anticipations of the downfall of ecclesiastical systems. These are transient efforts—vain and passing aspirations. The ultimate triumph, were our Church to fail, would be to that Power which would substitute for the authority of our Sovereign the supremacy of a foreign Prince; to that Power with whose tradition, learning, discipline, and organisation

our Church alone has, hitherto, been able to cope, and that, too, only when supported by a determined and devoted people.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,  
B. DISRAELI.

Downing-street, Oct. 1.

It is interesting to read the above document in connection with that issued to his constituents by Mr. Disraeli at the last general election, in 1865, and to note how many things—the extension of the franchise to an "indiscriminate multitude" and the abolition of church rates, for instance—then denounced by the right hon. gentleman, have since been accomplished by his aid or with his concurrence, without in any way, apparently, endangering "our ancient Constitution." We therefore reprint the Premier's manifesto of 1865 along with that for 1868:—

Gentlemen,—A dissolution of Parliament being imminent, I beg leave to announce my intention of soliciting at your hands a renewal of that high trust which on six previous occasions you have conferred on me by sending me as one of your representatives to the House of Commons.

Although the state of public affairs is, on the surface, little disturbed, the impending appeal to the country involves consequences as momentous as any recurrence to its sense by the Crown has, perhaps, hitherto offered.

Six years ago, Lord Derby, then Minister, proposed a measure on church rates, which, while it maintained the principle of a national Church, relieved the conscientious scruples of Dissenters from its doctrines and policy. It was defeated by a large majority, on the ground that nothing short of abolition could be satisfactory.

A month afterwards, anxious to free alike the Crown and the Parliament from the embarrassments in which they were placed in reference to the questions of the Parliamentary suffrage, he introduced a measure which would have greatly extended it on principles in harmony with the Constitution, which wisely recognises the electoral franchise as a privilege and not as a right. This measure was also defeated by a large majority, on the ground that no extension of the suffrage could be sufficient which did not involve a lowering of the franchise in boroughs.

In this state of affairs Lord Derby advised an appeal to the country, and, not having obtained a majority, resigned office; an administration being formed pledged to the total abolition of church rates, and to a measure of Parliamentary reform which could secure the lowering of the borough franchise.

Since that period the Parliamentary condition may be generally, but fairly, described as a continued attack on the British Constitution in Church and State; if not always suggested by her Majesty's Ministers, always sanctioned by them, and invariably originated by the party on whose support their existence as a Ministry depends.

The attacks on the Church, commencing with triumphant majorities, have been encountered, first, with difficulty and defeat, but always with determination and constancy, and, finally, have been signally discomfited. The various schemes to deprive the Church of its constitutional privileges have been withdrawn, and the House of Commons has resolved that church rates shall not be abolished.

The attacks upon the State, never conducted with so much energy, have, nevertheless, been more prolonged, and it was only a few nights ago when the House of Commons, impatient of protracted mystification, reflected the candour of the community, and declared by a vast majority that the franchise in boroughs should not be lowered, and that the principle on which Lord Derby wishes to extend it was the just one.

The efforts of Conservative opposition during the last six years have, therefore, been neither insignificant nor fruitless. They have defeated the measures to carry which the present Ministry was formed, and in the course of the struggle they have educated the public mind to bring to the final solution a decision more matured and enlightened.

The maintenance of a national Church involves the question—Whether the principle of religion shall be an element of our political constitution; whether the State shall be consecrated; or whether, dismissing the sanctions that appeal to the higher feelings of man, our scheme of Government should degenerate into a mere system of police? I see nothing in such a result but a corruption of nations and the fall of empires.

On the extension of the electoral franchise depends, in fact, the distribution of power. It appears to me that the primary plan of our ancient Constitution, so rich in various wisdom, indicates the course that we ought to pursue in this matter. It secured our popular rights by intrusting power not to an indiscriminate multitude, but to the Estate, or Order, of the Commons; and a wise Government should be careful that the elements of that Estate should bear due relation to the moral and material development of the country. Public opinion may not, perhaps, be yet ripe enough to legislate on this subject, but it is sufficiently interested in the question to ponder over it with advantage; so that, when the time comes for action, we may legislate in the spirit of the English Constitution, which would absorb the best of every class, and not fall into a democracy, which is the tyranny of one class, and that one the least enlightened.

The leaders of the Conservative party, although they will never shrink from the responsibility of their acts, are not obtrusive candidates for office. Place without power may gratify the vain, but can never satisfy a noble ambition. Who may be the Ministers of the Queen are the accidents of history; what will remain on that enduring page is the policy pursued and its consequences on her realm. That will much depend upon the decision and determination of the constituencies of the United Kingdom in the impending general election. Subject to those changes which the progress of society may demand and experience of the nation may sanction, I trust they will resolve on upholding the Constitution in Church and State.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful servant,  
Hughenden Manor, May 20.  
B. DISRAELI.

THE SO-CALLED "EDMUNDS SCANDAL" CASE will shortly come before the public again, in the shape of an action for libel to be tried during next Michaelmas Term, by a special jury, in the Court of Common Pleas. The action is brought by Mr. Leonard Edmunds against Mr. Greenwood, Q.C., the solicitor to the Treasury, to recover damages for an alleged libel contained in a joint official report made by him and the late Mr. Hindmarch, Q.C., alleging defalcations in Mr. Edmunds's accounts as Clerk of the Patents. The witnesses who will be called by the plaintiff include, it is said, several ex-Cabinet Ministers.

THE TITLE OF ESQUIRE.—A curious application, having reference to the use of the title esquire, was made to the county magistrates at Canterbury last Saturday. It seems that at a former sitting of the Bench the overseers put in their lists of persons qualified to serve as jurors, when exception was taken to a gentleman named Canon being described as an esquire, and notice of such objection was sent him according to law, to enable him to show cause against the proposed alteration. Accordingly, on Saturday, Mr. Canon attended before the magistrates, and claimed the privilege of his original description, on the ground that he had once held the office of Sheriff for the city and county of Canterbury. Mr. Canon quoted an authority showing that the High Sheriff of a county outside Canterbury was entitled to be called an esquire in perpetuity. The magistrates' clerk—Yes; that is because he has been appointed to the office by the Queen and has held her commission; but you received the honour from the Town Council of the city of Canterbury only. Mr. Canon—But the High Sheriff of London is elected only by freemen, and he claims to be called an esquire. The chairman said the question was a difficult one; but as the Bench thought that no person not holding her Majesty's commission was entitled to be called an esquire, and as Mr. Canon could not show that he did so, although he held the office of Sheriff for Canterbury, his description would be altered from esquire to gentleman, the effect of which will be that he will be liable to be called upon to serve as a petty instead of a grand juror.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON EXCURSIONS.—The Paris Academy of Sciences has received a paper from M. G. Tissander on two aerial ascents, one starting from Calais on Aug. 16, and the other from Paris on Sept. 13 last. During the former the author of the paper had ascertained the motion of two horizontal and contiguous strata of air in contrary directions; the upper one, measuring about 1000 metres in thickness, drove the balloon in a north-east direction, while the lower one, at an altitude of from 400 to 500 metres, impelled it towards the south-west. Moreover, at a great altitude above the sea, the thermometer never fell lower than 14 deg. centigrade. On his second voyage M. Tissander went in company with M. Wilfred de Fonville, a distinguished physicist, well known to the scientific world as well as to our readers. They started at 12.15 p.m., in the Neptune balloon, from the garden of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, under the guidance of M. J. Daruof. The barometer, during the four hours the excursion lasted, ranged between 55½ and 670 millimetres; the centigrade thermometer between 11 deg. and 21 deg.; the sudden changes of temperature being frequent, and in one case amounting to 9 deg. in nineteen minutes. Supersaturated solutions of sulphate of soda crystallised at altitudes of 1000 metres, 2000 metres, and 2700 metres. The anerometer worked but little, and at short intervals. Under the pressure of 685 mm. the number of revolutions per minute was 627, the calculated velocity being 1'37 metres per second. For the first time the sphygmograph (Dr. Marey's) was used in a balloon, to measure the strokes of the human pulse. This was done on M. de Fonville, at altitudes of 1200 and 1400 metres, and then after the descent. The balloon was constantly immersed from the clouds; the motion of its shadow on the earth, compared with the readings of the mariner's compass, was sufficient to determine the angle of the aeronauts' route. They proposed a new idea, that of deducing the altitude of the balloon from its shadow. Knowing the diameter of the former, the apparent one of the latter may be observed through a reticulated telescope, provided with a graduated circle; a plumb line would show the vertical, and thus give the length of the line drawn from the centre of the shadow to that of the balloon, and the angle of the vertical, which elements would be sufficient to solve a right-angled triangle.



## SUNDAY MORNING IN ST. PANCRAS.

THE Sunday trading at the Brill, Somers Town, described last week, is supplemented by a more suggestive scene. The open-air debates and discussions—social, religious, and political—which take place, Sunday after Sunday, under the railway arches in the St. Pancras-road, must be witnessed to be understood. During church hours last Sunday morning, from 1500 to 2000 people were assembled there, round teachers of every kind, and taking part in arguments which ranged from the prospects of futurity to the price of meat, from the oppression of the poor to the blessings of temperance and the advantages of emigration. The clergymen and other well-dressed people who pass by on their way to or from church might, had they lingered, have obtained an insight into much which would have astounded as well as grieved them. The printed announcement from the "Open-Air Secular Society" that a Mrs. Harriet Law would lecture on the points raised by the question, "Is the Bible a good book?" had drawn together about a thousand people under the first arch, who were being addressed in a style and by an orator such as are not commonly met with in England. The attention of the crowd, its indiscriminate applause of fallacies and truisms, and the absence of any useful attempt to controvert the sweeping assertions made, were enough to startle an average observer from his propriety. Standing on the seat of an open carriage in which other ladies were seated, Mrs. Law addressed her congregation. We purposely abstain from giving even an outline of Mrs. Law's discourse. It contained nothing new. No point was raised which theologians and politicians have not had brought before them from time to time since theology and politics were recognised. The strangest feature, as it seemed to us, was that these singular proceedings should be taking place in the heart of London, and that no one should be present who was fitted, either by education, by profession, or by abilities, to give the female champion of secularism the check. Her listeners were, as a rule, orderly and attentive. A youth, who attempted to protest against the sweeping nature of some of her charges against the Christian religion, was promptly put down; and the orator wove the interruption into her discourse, saying, with a calm contempt that was very edifying, that "he had probably been brought up in a Sunday-school, and that if what is taught in Sunday-schools were not bad, he would not be misbehaving himself now."

It was easy to see that it was the unwonted idleness of the Sunday morning which had brought the majority of the people there. They listened first because they felt it to be odd and out of the way for a well-dressed woman to deliver her religious opinions from a carriage, and for their edification; and secondly and chiefly because there was nothing more interesting going on. There were "navvies" in the canvas and festoon of everyday wear, but with clean shirts or smocks, and boots carefully blacked; artisans from the narrow streets near; costermongers who had completed their morning's trade, and whose empty barrows were reared by the opposite wall, and a fair sprinkling of men whose bearing and demeanour showed them to belong to what is affectively termed the lower middle class. With the exception of the last named, who had probably been passing down the road casually, and been attracted by Mrs. Law's energy and the novelty of the scene, those present were the precise class to be seen filling the roadway and pavements of Chapel-street hard by. To stare in at the bird-shops, to compare the merits of the various occupants of the sixpenny, sevenpenny, and eightpenny cages piled one on the other, and eagerly offered for sale; to stand at street corners, smoking; or to sit upon railings to gossip upon the week's work, and to comment upon the tyranny of a ganger, or the nefarious rules of the sweeter they serve; to talk over the price of shellfish, or the demand for cheap jewellery as compared with that for gaudy pictures for the house, are not elevating occupations, but they are, after all, not very dissimilar to the sort of Sunday gossip which goes on in other walks of life. People talk of what interests them most; and a careful analysis of the crowds at the great Sunday trading-places has convinced us that a vast proportion of those present are not there to buy or to sell, but simply for the amusement to be derived from the bustle and activity; for the sake of exchanging gossip with their neighbours and friends; and, above all, to change the scene from the cramped and squalid dwelling and sleeping room in which the Sunday's dinner is being cooked at home. Such a crowd is ripe for any teacher who has the art of putting forth his doctrine attractively. Anything which will rouse the sympathies or touch a chord of human interest is acceptable. The temperance advocates had a larger circle of hearers than on the previous Sunday; and the middle-aged working man who told of the increased comforts his abstinence had given him, as well as the more professional spokesman who chaffed "the old soakers" among the crowd with a humour which was rough, ready, and well suited to the audience, kept some hundreds of people round their temporary platform. When the intense evils, physical and moral, certain to ensue from an indulgence in stimulants were being dwelt upon, almost with a relish, by one lecturer, a hawker of walnuts, interposed with, "It's true enough, master, I don't doubt; but if I could get a pint just now I'd chance it!" to the intense delight of those standing near. A little further on the advocate of the scheme for founding a colony of working men in the Nebraska territory read from a printed paper "the principles and plan proposed to obtain the great advantages of mutualism when applied to emigration and colonisation," and answered the questions put to him on all sides. Three preachers were expounding to as many small sets of hearers; and an apostle of vegetarianism explained to an incredulous and scoffing little knot that there was "more strength in bread than in meat, and that a man could do more and better work upon potatoes, skim milk, and a little rice when he wanted a treat, than if he always had as many chops and steaks as he could eat." It was curious, moreover, to note how each group of listeners threw off little groups in which a discussion was started, and which formed another centre of independent life, like a severed polypus. In no case was a fluent man or woman at a loss for hearers. The handbills handed round headed "The General Election and the Sunday Question," and signed "R. M. Morrell, Hon. Sec.," gave rise to an animated discussion between an elderly man with a strong Scotch accent and a man who described himself as a working watchmaker, and who read these words from the bill with strong approval:—"Under the system we desire to have established we should see the parents with their offspring profitably employing a portion of that day secured from work, which is now so commonly a day of *ennui*, and the Sunday would become the joy of the week. Knowledge would be received and imparted, and a taste for the beautiful in nature be implanted in all." These men went fairly through the arguments for and against the opening of museums and galleries on Sunday, and of course left off each unconvinced. But none of these debates drew together such a crowd as stood round Mrs. Law. They numbered their listeners by tens and hundreds, while she had never less than a thousand people hanging on her words, and from time to time cheering her to the echo.—*Daily News*.

MR. MURPHY AT BLACKBURN.—On Monday night Mr. Murphy addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of his Blackburn friends at his old head quarters, the music-hall of the Royal Park Gardens. In the course of a characteristic address he called John Bright, John "Dark," because of his alliance with a copy on the Irish Church question. He (Mr. Murphy) was also a Radical; but his Radicalism was to oppose the confessional and Popery "neck and crop." He was going to bring his tent to Blackburn, for Blackburn was the first place he came to in Lancashire, and he was not going to give it up. He would have his tent erected here during the election, so that he could "stand firm and steadfast on the rock of truth." He asked his hearers to band themselves together to raise funds for his election for Manchester; it would cost £2000, and he expected to get £1000 from the people of Blackburn. He was determined to go to the poll; he was not the man to flinch, and if he once got in Parliament he would "say such things as have never been heard there before; he would make Mr. Gladstone and John Bright tremble and shake in their shoes." He would not support "the red-berring men, but the mutton-chop men."

## Literature.

*Etching and Etchers.* By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. London: Macmillan and Co.

At first sight of this volume we feel in the presence of something almost "too bright and good" for the ordinary reader's daily food. It is a miracle of paper, printing, binding, gilding, and illustrations, the latter consisting of thirty-five etchings by old and new masters (with two exceptions from the original plates), calculated to furnish specimens of the several different styles of the art. Some people are said to be frightened when they go to Court for the first time, and tremble lest they should get knighted in mistake; and so the present handsome volume suddenly makes us aware how poor is the figure cut by the ordinary book and the ordinary human being. But, when the chance is given, it is easy enough to become sociable with big people; and the reader will soon manage to look upon Mr. Hamerton's pages as being amongst his most pleasant acquaintance.

It may naturally be surmised that, when so much loving work has been bestowed upon a subject, the dedication of that subject is the main object. Now, something like this is Mr. Hamerton's aim, but yet he is fairly catholic in his love of all art, and lays down the relationship of one species of art to another in a manner which, though somewhat too abstruse or æsthetic, must, with careful reading, convey the idea of thorough grasp of the subject. But beyond his love of etching, Mr. Hamerton somewhere speaks of it as "an obscure and neglected art," thus adding to admiration the chivalry of succouring virtue in distress. An etcher himself, and an excellent one, the author devotes many pages of instruction to converts, and doubtless the book will make many. They are valuable chapters, and carry the student even through the mystery of printing; and it is of great importance that the artist should have easy means of seeing proofs at the shortest notice in his own studio. No one need be alarmed. There need be nothing of the printing office style of confusion about the place; and Mr. Hamerton is enthusiastic enough to give clear instructions how a little press may be built for £2 only. As may be imagined, copper plates, &c., are to be had cheap enough, and so it is natural to suppose that the present work will give a considerable impetus to the art. Mr. Hamerton opens with a chapter on etching compared with other arts, in which he does not run down any one, but in which he wishes to elevate his own obscure and neglected art to its deserved height. The mystery of etching is that it should be done "off" at a sitting if possible; in a flash of admiration. For although etching will admit of revision it loses its true distinctiveness by the process. Other art may be altered and added to until all be "ripe and rotten," but the etcher should stand committed to every line he draws. This produces "vivacity of accent," and is distinctly opposed to the soft outlines of water colour, sepia, or Indian ink. For wood-engraving, undoubtedly the rage amongst modern art-patrons, he has more to say than to admire. He pities the engraver, who cannot possibly succeed, except it be a broken-spirited genius here and there; but yet he admits a charm for the ordinary spectator. This may be softness. "First-rate modern wood-cutting, aided by the artifice of inserting various thicknesses of paper so as to obtain a variety of pressure in the printing, attains a degree of softness in itself highly agreeable, and always delightful to the ignorant." Various chapters (to which no justice could be done by discussion here) treat of the "Difficulties and Facilities of Etching," which need neither alarm nor elate the student; the "Popular Estimate of Etching," which is certainly not satisfactory; and the "Influence of Connoisseurship," which is apt to be destructive. With much of the pages on criticism we cannot agree. Mr. Hamerton seems to think that a man ought to have contended with all the difficulties of an art before he criticises it, and adds that he himself never criticises sculpture because he has modelled so little. This is very beautiful in theory, but it is—well, not nonsense, but over-conscientiousness. A man may contend against every difficulty in painting, and only produce a daub: is the daub, then, to stand for the outward and visible sign of his critical genius? In all probability, the dauber, unless he possessed the critical faculty before he learnt to daub, would say some very stupid and harsh things against his brethren who could really paint. The chapters on Comprehensiveness, Abstraction, Selection, Sensitiveness, Emphasis, &c., will give the reader much material for reflection, and should be taken fairly with the more generally interesting portions of the volume.

Mr. Hamerton is melancholy, and makes us so, on the present state of the art in England. There is neither government, public, nor private support. A few etchings seem to creep into that horrible little octagon room at the Royal Academy—on something like sufferance; but "I have never been able to ascertain that an etching has been bought at the Academy." At Mr. Graves', the other day, we did not see one. There may be many; but they are never asked for. The fact is the English people know etching only through the magazines of years ago; and, beautiful as many of those etchings were, especially dozens of little gems by Cruikshank, they have been for a long time quite superseded by monstrous woodcuts without margin, containing a man and a woman both 10 ft. high." Mr. Hamerton contends that the English school aims not at greatness, but at popularity, and instances the productions of the Etching Club, which are certainly beautiful, but scarcely great. The members of the French Etching Club, on the other hand, court greatness but fail to grasp it. Of their monthly publications Mr. Hamerton reckons that only one fourth are worth having. The "Dutch and Other Schools"—of course involving Rembrandt, Ostade, &c.—come in for more kindly criticism. Into all this it is unnecessary for us to enter; but it is our duty to say that the criticism seems just, and is fearlessly given. Turner's practice of combining mezzotint is not admired; but there is a capital analogy between that and Turner's practice of putting a sharp pen-and-ink outline to his sepia drawings. Roberts is scarcely allowed to be an etcher at all, and Millais and Hunt will think their share of criticism harsh. "The Spirit of Etching is so directly opposed to the minute and fatiguing manipulation of these painters, that any reconciliation between them is perfectly hopeless." Or modern Englishmen, Cope gets the highest praise, and deservedly so, considering the splendid plate of the "Lute School" which is given in this volume. The thirty-five etchings are of different qualities, as may be surmised; and were selected for various reasons. The one valuable point about them all is, that they were available for the present purpose when others were not; and all have artistic interest of some kind. Mr. Hamerton contributes half a dozen of his own, the excellences of which (even on his own severe principles) are sufficient to prove him worthy of the task he has undertaken and accomplished. And there is also a river bank scene, by Mr. Francis Seymour Haden, which is really beautiful. The biographical passages concerning Mr. Haden and poor M. Maryon, and of others in other times, will be read with interest. We resign this book with warm commendation.

*The Percy Anecdotes.* Collected and Edited by REUBEN and SHOLTO PERCY. A Verbatim Reprint of the Original Edition. With a Preface by John Timbs, F.S.A. London: Frederick Warne and Company.

The "Percy Anecdotes" always a pleasant work, containing, as it does, gossip and stories about eminent personages, will be welcome in the form in which Messrs. Warne and Co. have here presented it to us. Mr. Timbs' preface, too, will render the book doubly welcome, for on such a subject that gentleman is thoroughly at home, and his preface, though brief, is appropriate. In respect to get-up, there is little to object to, except that the print is somewhat too minute for most eyes that have looked upon the world for more than ten lustres; but the young will find no difficulty on that score, for, though small, the print is clear. A page plate of portraits, engraved on steel, illustrates the first volume. The

second will be published shortly; and the two will make a valuable addition to the family library.

*The British Army in 1868.* By Sir CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, K.C.B. Third Edition. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. All those who wish thoroughly to understand the condition and constitution of the British Army, and the reforms that are necessary therein, would do well to make themselves masters of Sir Charles Trevelyan's pages, for no man, not even that universal genius—in his own estimation, that is—Sir John Pakington himself, understands the subject so well. Not only have we here explained the merits and the faults of our present system, but practical remedies for existing defects are proposed, and enforced with a clearness and power of reasoning that are irresistible. The purchase system, of course, occupies a prominent place, and a simple way of getting over all the difficulties that have been made about its abolition is pointed out. The pamphlet well deserves careful study.

*Happy Thoughts.* By F. C. BERNARD. (Handy Volume Series) London: Bradbury, Evans, and Co.

The publishers of the Handy Volume Series, which we noticed a few weeks ago, have collected Mr. F. C. Bernard's "Happy Thoughts" papers from the pages of *Punch*, in which they were originally read by vast numbers of persons with great gusto, and here present them to us in permanent and handsome form. For this, as well as for the preceding volumes, we heartily thank Messrs. Bradbury and Evans; and so, we are sure, will all readers who have taken our advice and bought the books.

*Vere Foster's Drawing Copy-Books.* Adopted by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Dublin: W. H. Smith and Son; Belfast: Marcus Ward and Co.

The fact that Vere Foster's Drawing Copy-Books have been adopted by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, now the most perfect system in the three kingdoms, will probably be considered recommendation sufficient; and therefore we need say no more than that the subjects are classified and diversified to suit all stages of the pupils' progress. Thus we have straight and curved line objects for beginners, and trees, animals, figures, landscapes, and so on, for more advanced students. These books cannot fail to be great helps to the young in handling the pencil.

*The Playground and the Parlour: a Handbook of Boys' Games, Sports, and Amusements.* By ALFRED ELLIOTT. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

Books of sports for boys are numerous, but we have not for some time seen any one better got-up or more carefully compiled than this. It is prettily illustrated, well printed, neatly bound, and contains rules and directions for playing all sorts of games, whether in town or country, in the playground or in the parlour. We have no doubt that it will speedily become a favourite among boys, and be quoted as an indisputable authority whenever any difficulty arises as to the rules of the game in hand, whatever that may be.

*Henry's First History of England for the Young.* By the Author of "Home, and its Duties," &c. Edinburgh: T. Laurie; London: Simpkin and Co.

This is essentially a book "for the young," and contains a very brief outline of English history, with a few details of the lives of the persons who have figured most prominently in it; and questions in the way of exercises on each chapter. That the outline is very brief indeed may be inferred from the facts that the book consists of only 220 pages, and that it begins with the ancient Britons and finishes with Queen Victoria. But, though brief, it seems accurate, and will serve well as an introduction to the study of English history; and that is all it professes to do. The little book merits a word of commendation.

*My Mother.* By ANN TAYLOR. London: S. W. Partridge. We owe something of an apology to the publisher of this prettily-illustrated and neatly-got-up edition of Ann Taylor's familiar rhyme, "My Mother," for having so long overlooked it; but the truth is, it happened to get buried among other tomes, and so escaped notice for a time. However, it will bear mention and recommendation at any season; and we hope that in the now rapidly-approaching era of Christmas gift-books it will take a prominent place. For this purpose the book is well adapted.

## BIRD LORE.

*The Canary: its Varieties, Management, and Breeding.* With Portraits of the Author's own Birds. By the Rev. FRANCIS SMITH, editor of "Arminius," &c. London: Groombridge and Sons.

*Bird-Keeping: a Practical Guide for the Management of Cage-Birds.* By the Author of "Domestic Pets." London: F. Warne and Co.

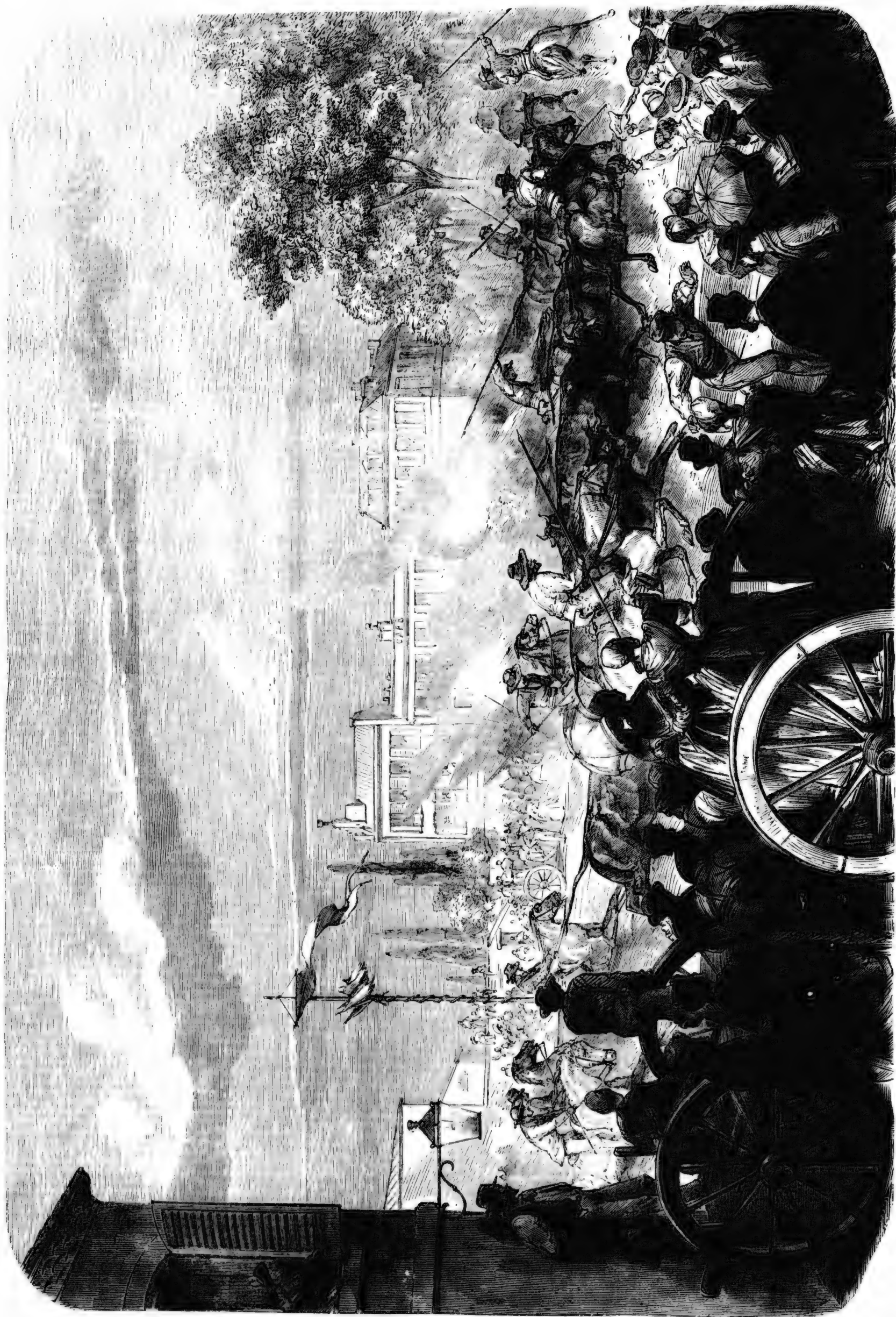
In these two books we have a complete system of bird-lore, a thing becoming every day of more and more importance, seeing that the household is poor indeed that does not boast some little feathered favourite, for the comfort and well-being of which almost any sacrifice would be cheerfully made. Much disappointment to bird-fanciers (we do not mean professionals), and many losses of valued pets, occur through ignorance of the proper modes of management, feeding, &c., suited to the several varieties of cage birds, especially the commonest of all cage-birds, the canary; and either—or, better still, both—of these little books will enable the merest tyro in bird-keeping to know exactly what to do, and how to do it, in every emergency that may arise among his or her favourite songsters.

The Rev. Mr. Smith's book, though the most pretentious-looking of the two, deals with the canary only, but is most exhaustive as regards the treatment of the several varieties of that beautiful and delightful singer. The work, we are told in the preface, has been written "for the purpose of conveying to the public a somewhat more extensive and accurate knowledge of the many different breeds and beautiful varieties to be found in that most delightful of household pets, the canary, than generally appears to exist. The information given, being 'a plain unvarnished tale' of the writer's own personal experience, will, it is hoped, prove alike interesting and instructive to the reader; while the illustrations, drawn by his daughter, being portraits of his own birds, will serve as a guide to those who may wish (like the author) to form a systematic and choice collection for themselves." These purposes the book thoroughly fulfils, and the specimen birds delineated in the drawings cannot fail to please even the most fastidious fancy.

"Bird-keeping," a cheaper and plainer book, is mainly a compilation from the writings of Bechstein and other students of the habits and requirements of the smaller members of the feathered tribe; but it is a most complete and carefully-made compilation, and tells us nearly everything we can desire to know about them. Being ourselves bird-keepers on a small scale, we have tested the directions given for the treatment of canaries, linnets, blackbirds, &c., and, having found them most useful, can heartily recommend the book to others. It only costs one shilling.

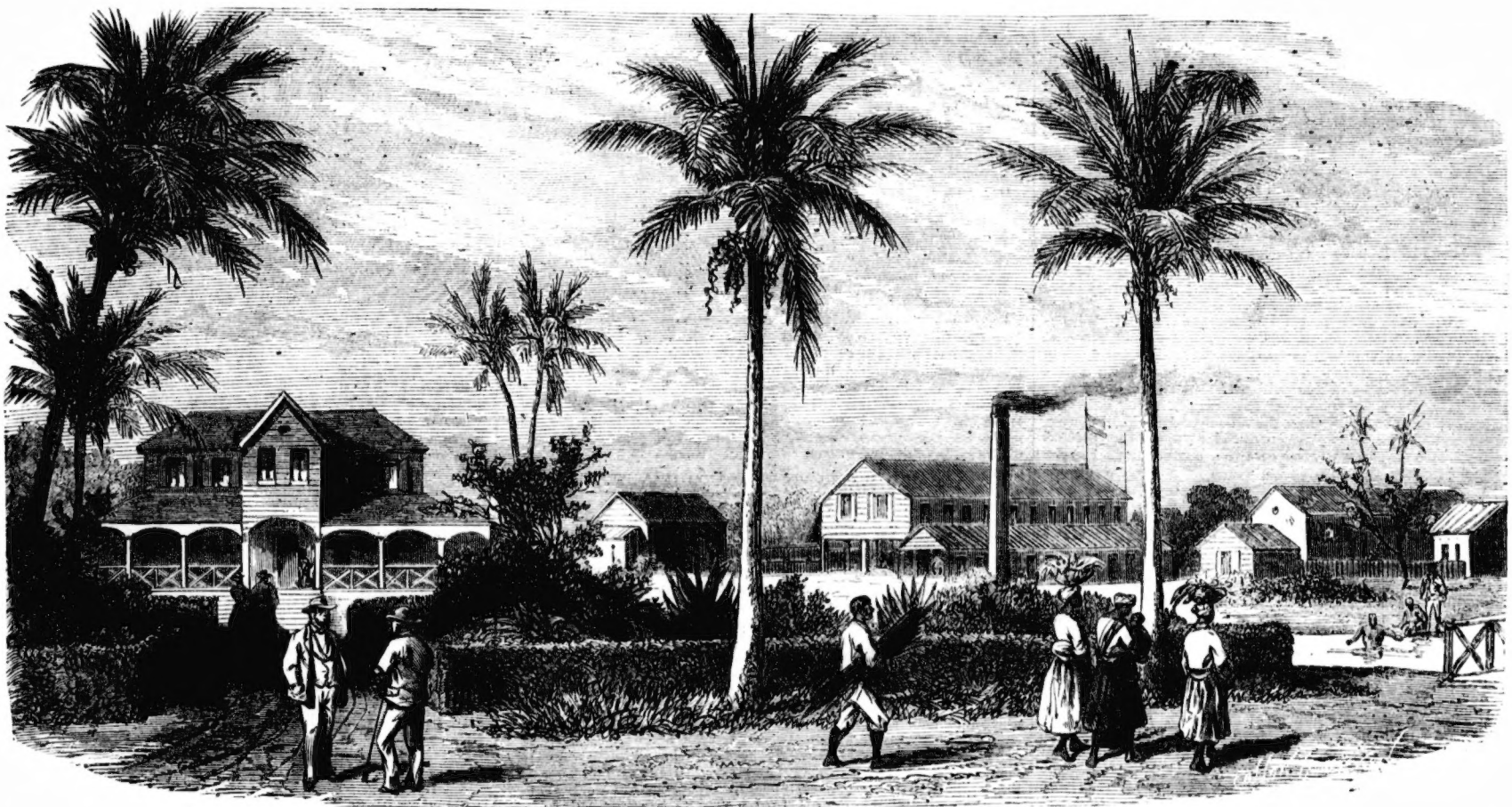
THE LATE DEAN MILMAN.—On Sunday afternoon the Bishop of London preached a funeral sermon on the death of his venerable and lamented colleague, Dean Milman. The large and overflowing congregation was amply repaid by the Prelate's eloquent discourse. His Lordship paid a feeling and appropriate tribute to the many excellences of the departed Dean, and in the latter part of his sermon he enlarged upon the important question of the sort of clergy whose ministrations are now especially needed by the Church of England. "The Church," said the Bishop, "needs a clergy with a firm attachment to the old Church and the old truths, yet with sagacity to know where change is indispensable to meet man's changing wants." This is very true, and Dean Alford's article in the *Contemporary Review* is, in one sense, an expansion of the same idea.





FETE AT ST. REMY ON OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THE BASQUE PORTS TO THE BARDS OF PROVENCE.





A COTTON PLANTATION IN DUTCH GUIANA.

## FETES AT ST. REMY.

THERE has been a wonderful fête in Provence—something quite out of the ordinary way; nothing less, in short, than a grand literary assembly, the proceedings at which may well throw the tamer and less enthusiastic demonstrations of our own Social Science Congresses, British Association picnics and excursions, and Welsh Eisteddfods into the shade. In the merry month of May the Provençal poets received an invitation to the floral festivals of Barcelona; and, as a return of hospitality, the Catalan poets were invited to a fête at Provence, to be held in that oasis of verdure and flowers, that paradise of olive and almond-trees, known as St. Remy, a little town built on the ruins of a Roman city, of which the stately remains are still to be traced, at the foot of the Alpilles, a chain of rocks which are, as it were, the contrast made by nature to the beauties of a spot where her treasures are displayed in the richest profusion. Here the little white houses of the new town, smothered, and as it were roofed, with roses, stand, with sharply-defined outlines, under a sky of liquid topaz and a golden sunlight that seems to steep all colours in a more brilliant dye. Well might the poets wear the insignia of a grasshopper in their hats; for at the fête of St. Remy existence might have been represented by the grasshopper's mode of life; to bathe in light and soft air, and chirp in the fulness of enjoyment, seemed to be the best poetry and the highest philosophy in such a place. The fête itself was carried out somewhat on this plan, for all the arrangements were made on the spur of the moment and without much previous organisation. What arrangements are wanting

amidst houses roofed with flowers, and a climate where to be out in the woods, and fields, and vineyards is the highest pleasure one can offer to a guest? The occasion was not monopolised by the poets, however; all the primitive inhabitants of this happy spot joined to welcome the visitors who came to do them honour and to give them a hearty reception. On the Sunday morning the people of St. Remy were up betimes, and, led by their enthusiastic Mayor, formed a picturesque but unstudied procession, in order to meet their guests on their way into the town. Under a triumphal arch formed of ivy and bearing inscriptions of welcome, in French and Spanish, they waited their arrival; and, after the cordial greetings and demonstrative salutations which ensued, high mass was celebrated, and the united peoples strolled lovingly together about the streets of the town until the banquet was ready, and the festival began in earnest. Nothing was done in a ceremonious manner or by official order, but cordial hospitality was left for the people themselves to carry out. All was impromptu; and while they walked along the streets, even the momentary eclipse of the sun by a dark cloud was taken advantage of by the singing of Mistral's "Hymn to the Sun"—a compliment to their eminent visitor in which the whole crowd seemed to join. During the banquet the doors of the saloon were left open for the people to hear the speeches and applaud the speakers; and at a given time the population met on the spot celebrated for the remains of the ancient Glanum-Livii, where a little dissatisfaction being expressed at the report that the meeting of the poets would be held in a large room, one of them sprang on to a

block of stone, and at once commenced the oratorical proceedings in the open air, amidst a scene which might have reminded one of ancient Greece, when the aspirants for prizes met amidst the fig and olive trees; the chain of the Alpilles, with its dark and rugged outlines, suggesting the scarps of Hymettus against the not more clear and cloudless sky of Attica; while the ruins added to the spectacle the outlines of ancient art. It was an enthusiastic meeting enough, for the Provençals are sensitive and sufficiently impetuous to make an admirable audience to a poet's oratory, and the shouts and applause were remarkably vigorous. The sun had set before these proceedings terminated; when, at the beat of a drum, the people rushed to a great pile of torches, formed of sticks plastered with pitch, called *pegounes*, whence comes the name of the fête—the *pegoulado*. Every Catalan and Provençal poet, as well as the visitors from Paris and elsewhere, was provided with a torch, and followed the crowd to the end of an avenue, where they formed a strange, wild procession, and at the extremity of which the blazing torches were thrown down, amidst a kind of wild dance and scramble, in which the figures of the company, illuminated by the flashing red blaze, looked strangely unreal and goblin-like. On the next day the ceremonies opened with the "Abrivado." The whole length of the road in the main street is left quite clear, nobody venturing to take up a position there. All along the walls the crowd is mounted on chairs, tables, casks, or anything that will give them a coign of vantage. The streets are barricaded with carts full of spectators, and every window is occupied. The crowd is large and expectant, but silent;



NATIVES AND COLONISTS OF DUTCH GUIANA.



not a sound breaks the general stillness. All at once an enormous tumult begins at a distance, and seems to increase as something approaches along the roadway. Horsemen armed with tridents come along at full speed, not in line but inclosing a number of furious bulls which endeavour to break the circle by which they are surrounded, and leap and dash here and there, with the blood and froth dripping from their mouths as they bellow half in terror, half in defiance, and hold their heads low, their red eyes flashing fire as blows from the lances and tridents keep them in some sort of order and compel them to follow the course of the street. Behind the concourse of horsemen a crowd runs shouting and yelling anticipating the afternoon's sport, when the bulls are driven into an arena, each of them ornamented with a cockade on the base of either horn. The amusement (and rather a dangerous one) consists in snatching off these cockades—a sport which is not so cruel to the beast as perilous to the man. On this occasion one of the active competitors only saved his life by literally taking the bull by the horns and holding on till a diversion was made in the rear by other players, who drew the furious beast off.

The only discordant note in the fête was the tremendous braying and blast of wind instruments which formed the band, to which the people danced at the ball in the evening. Pipe and tabor, or, at all events, softer and more melodious music would have been more in accordance with the scene. Among the principal discourses that signalled this occasion, the odes and orations spoken by the Catalan and Provençal poets held, of course, a distinguished place; but we regret to say we are not at present able to reproduce any translation of these compositions for the benefit of our readers, the Illustration which we publish being our only reminiscence of a very extraordinary assembly.

#### DUTCH GUIANA AND THE MILITARY POST OF CORONIE.

WE have already published various Illustrations representing scenes of everyday life in that strange territory known as Guiana, and bounded by the vast Atlantic and the majestic rivers of South America. This land has been divided into British, French, and Dutch Guiana, and its aspect is much the same in all three divisions: flat towards the coast and traversed in the interior by chains of mountains, which, though of no great height, are sufficient, with the vast vegetation of the tropical wilds, to give an air of grandeur to the scenery.

The principal aboriginal inhabitants of the entire district are the Arawaks, the Accawais, the Warrows, the Macusies, the Wapishianas, and the Caribbees. The Wapishianas are perhaps the finest men, being tall and possessing the unusual savage feature of large noses. The Arawaks, who live in the immediate vicinity of the plantations, are the most civilised of all the tribes; they are smaller in stature, not exceeding 5 ft. 4 in. in height, and are stout and plump, but not muscular. The Accawais are also of low stature, and have skins of a deeper red than the Arawaks. They paint themselves with arnotto, are quarrelsome, and perhaps the most savage of the tribes. The Warrows live near the coast, and follow the business of boat-builders, an industry at which they excel. The Caribbees, who, like the rest, are rapidly decreasing in number, are perhaps to be found in greatest strength in Dutch Guiana. They are brave, and very simple, credulous fellows, who are not particularly choice in their eating, since they devour rats, frogs, toads, lizards, insects—in short, nothing comes amiss to their accommodating and philosophical palates.

The military command at Coronie is not a very important post, and a few men stationed there are quite sufficient for ordinary security; so that the soldiers and the people get on very well together; and, indeed, the inhabitants regard their military friends as their best protectors, always willing to lend a helping hand in case of need. The troops, however, often suffer severely from the diseases peculiar to the climate, which seems to have the same effect on European constitutions as that of the Danish island of St. Thomas, called the Pearl of the Antilles, and so highly lauded by navigators. In fact, it is dangerous for men born on the Zuyder Zee to stay too long in Guiana; for their constitutions are not proof against the relaxing influences of the atmosphere. It is for this reason that the garrison is changed as frequently as possible in the Dutch settlements; and it is worthy of notice that, even in our own day, the genius for colonisation which gave the Cape and so many other portions of the world to Dutch enterprise, is still conspicuous in those countries in which, as centres for their extended commerce, they have retained an interest. The cultivation of cotton is, of course, the most conspicuous industry of Guiana; but, to those who have witnessed the enormous fields and buildings of the great cotton districts of Georgia and Louisiana, the aspect of the sheds and fields of this colony is not very impressive. The plant is, as it is always seen in the tropics, of greater height than in Egypt, India, or Algeria; but it requires almost precisely the same care in cultivation and the same precaution in gathering the crop. The plantations of the district of Coronie export 2000 bales a year, and the machinery is the same as that used in the more primitive cotton-fields.

Quite different is the aspect of the country in its less cultivated districts. It is there that the traveller meets with the remnants of the aboriginal tribes who possessed the territory before the coming of the European vessels which brought a new race to dispute with them the empire both of land and sea. In the forests of Guiana, near the mountains that occupy the centre, are found the Caribbees—a tribe not to be confounded with the redskins of North America or the so-called Indians of Mexico and Peru. In the latter countries the remains of a written language and the ruins of vast and magnificent buildings attest the former existence there of a people considerably advanced in civilisation. At Guiana there is nothing of the kind; and the Surinamers may be regarded as a virgin colony, the Caribs being everywhere the same, their social condition offering only the most rudimentary aspects of savage life. Concealed in the recesses of their almost impenetrable forests, they still live the life of their forefathers, depending on the chase for a great part of their food, only here and there cultivating a small patch of ground, and conducting all their exchanges with the colonists on the principle of barter and in the most primitive fashion. In Dutch Guiana, however, the Caribs, though they preserve their savage habits, are much less unsocial than in any other country where they are found; and this, again, is in favour of the Dutch method, which, by means of a very small executive, maintains order and secures the goodwill of the people amongst whom the colonists have to live. The rural population may pursue their industries without fear. Should the aborigines come out of their forest seclusion, the colonists never interfere with them unless they are a little too disorderly, and this very rarely happens, since the natives are as free to come and go where they will as any other portion of the inhabitants, and there is always a proof of the advantage of civilisation before their eyes if they choose to take advantage of it. The result of this freedom is that the savages are frequently seen in the plantations and even in the streets of the town, where they mingle with the soldiers, porters, labourers, and what is here known as the general public, without either exciting or manifesting any surprise; while in a place like Coronie they will often join in conversation, and the officers and soldiers like to talk to them and hear something about their wild life, giving them in return little presents, of which these "children of nature" are very proud. In fact, in every military post there is provided a store of such articles as will serve for presents to the savage people—articles of utility or of ornament adapted to their wants or their peculiar tastes.

SIR W. STIRLING MAXWELL, in addressing his constituents at Perth the other day, admitted that there were good reasons why a Church, which was on-cessedly the Church of a small minority, should be reduced within narrow limits, and a portion of its public property devoted to more useful purposes.

THE OPERATION OF THE TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD has been successfully performed in the hospital at Milan, in the case of a woman afflicted by chloroform, by Dr. Christofori.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MR. MAPLESON announces that his usual series of autumn performances will take place this year, by permission of Mr. Gye, at the Royal Italian Opera, beginning on the 24th inst. Mlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and the American débutante, Miss Minnie Hauck; Signor Mongini, Signor Foli, and Mr. Santley, will be the principal singers. Conductor, Signor Aroniti.

The Saturday Concerts, which give the Crystal Palace such a thoroughly musical character from the beginning of October until the end of April, commenced last week, when the following was the programme:—

Overture, "Oberon" .. .. .	Weber.
Scena and Aria, "Ab, perfido" .. .. .	Beethoven.
Andante Spianato and Grande Polonaise, pianoforte .. .. .	Chopin.
Aria, "Dalla sua pace" .. .. .	Mozart.
Symphony in A major, "Italian" .. .. .	Mendelssohn.
Cavatina, "Bel raggio" .. .. .	Rossini.
Solos for Pianoforte .. .. .	Pauer.
Songs, "Serenade" and "Devotion" .. .. .	Schubert and Schumann.
Fest-Overture .. .. .	R. Volkmann.

The overture to "Oberon" was most brilliantly executed; but the best performance of the day was Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, which was played to perfection. As a striking example, a judicious contemporary singles out "the exquisitely subdued manner in which the theme of the trio in the second movement (for horns and bassoon) and all the subordinate passages for wind instruments were given;" but full justice was done to the admirable work from beginning to end, and the applause of the audience at the conclusion was such that Mr. Manns might, had he thought fit, have looked upon it as a demand for repetition. Another feature of the concert was the pianoforte playing of Herr Pauer, one of our most conscientious, intelligent, and, above all, energetic performers. The vocal music was of the highest beauty, but somewhat too difficult for Mlle. Sternberg, the lady to whom it was intrusted, and who, on this occasion, made her first appearance in public. Herr Volkmann's "Fest-Overture," with which the concert terminated, is a very noisy composition, and far less suggestive of a feast than of a fray.

The prospectus of the Crystal Palace Concerts for 1868-9 is full of promise. Mr. Manns and his orchestra are to remain as before. The chorus, too, of three hundred singers is again to fill an important place in the programmes. On Mr. J. W. Walker's new organ, moreover, from time to time, "the most distinguished players of the day" are to be heard. There are to be twenty-six concerts in all—twelve before and fourteen after Christmas—and at these, besides constant selections from the existing repertory, very many novelties are to be produced, including Professor Sterndale Bennett's "Woman of Samaria," a fresh MS. symphony by the seemingly inexhaustible Schubert; a sacred chorus, "Iu es Petrus," by Mendelssohn (MS.); and the Vintager's chorus, by the same composer, from his unfinished opera of "Lorelei." Then, thanks to the indefatigable Mr. George Grove, we are to have further selections from the unknown operas of Schubert; Beethoven's "Christus am Ölberg" ("Mount of Olives"), and "Prometheus" music; Schumann's symphony in E flat, and overture to Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea;" a march from Herr Wagner's most recent dramatic work ("Meistersinger"); the violin concerto of Herr Max Bruch (to be played by Herr Joachim); Andreas Romberg's "Song of the Bell;" two orchestral movements from a symphony by Herr Rubinstein; the two duets for clarinet and corneo di bassetto composed by Mendelssohn for his friend Bärmann (MS.); Handel's "St. Cecilia;" and a new symphony in D by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Among more familiar pieces are included the choral symphony of Beethoven, Mr. Sullivan's music to "The Tempest," the "Reformation Symphony" of Mendelssohn, and Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri," "in an abridged form." At the concert for Saturday (to-day) the programme will include Beethoven's "Eroica" and the overture to Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," while a march from Herr Wagner's "Meistersinger," an intermezzo from Herr Keinecke's opera, "King Manfred," and a vocal scena by Herr Johannes Hager, will be heard for the first time. The singers are Mlle. Ekequist and Mr. Nelson Varley; the solo player is Mr. Carrodus, who is set down for Ernst's fantasia on airs from Rossini's "Otello."

The concerts at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, continue to be well sustained and numerously attended. Mr. Sims Reeves has appeared, has sung some of his favourite songs with all his usual excellence, and has, of course, been enthusiastically received. We cannot particularise the other performers or their performances; but they each and all display a high order of merit.

THE SURVEYORS who have been intrusted with the preliminary measurement of the site to be occupied by the new law courts began their operations on Monday. The first portion which they selected was the space between Clement's Inn and the church of St. Clement's Danes. The digging of the foundation will soon be commenced.

ARCHDEACON REDMOND, parish priest of Arklow, in a letter addressed to the secretary of a local meeting, proclaims the Magna Charta of Ireland to be "A free church, a free soil, and a free education." "Let the Catholic jar (he adds), the Established Church jar, the Presbyterian jar, and the Wesleyan jar be flung into the river by equal laws and public opinion, and let the weakest bear the consequence of the collision. As the Established clergy seem to think theirs to be the brzen vessel, they should have no fears for the issue, and ought to be proud of proving the quality of its material."

BIRKBECK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS.—This long-established institution has just issued its prospectus for the winter session. Arrangements have been made for holding classes in a most every branch of education. As technical education is now acknowledged to be a national desideratum, several classes will be commenced with the view of supplying that want. The lecture list includes, as usual, the names of several of the most popular occupants of the platform. Many valuable additions have been made to the library; the reading-room is well supplied with the chief newspapers and periodicals; and candidates will be prepared for various public examinations by professors whose pupils have been eminently successful during the past and preceding years.

STATUE OF WATT AT BIRMINGHAM.—A statue of James Watt was unveiled, last Saturday, at Birmingham, in the presence of a large concourse of people. This work is from the studio of Mr. Munro; the size is larger than life, and it is chiselled from a solid block of Carrara marble. With the sculptor it may be truly said to have been a labour of love, and he has succeeded in producing an admirable likeness. Some question may possibly be raised in reference to the pose of the figure, but in that respect it is fidelity itself—Watt to the life—Watt as he moved about at home—Watt in his last days at Hampstead. As emblematic of the great achievement with which this illustrious man's name is indissolubly associated, portions of the statue are skillfully introduced without disturbing the harmony of the figure or detracting from it as an accurate work of art. The figure rests on an unpretending plinth of free-stone. The cost of it has been defrayed by public subscription, no small share of which was contributed by the working men of Birmingham. Mr. Alderman Wiggins, chairman of the statue committee, in a few graceful sentences, presented it to the Mayor (Mr. Thomas Avery), who accepted it on behalf of the town. Mr. Samuel Timmins afterwards delivered an appropriate address to a crowded audience in the Townhall.

TEN LIVES LOST AT SEA.—The Indian papers give an account of the destruction by fire of the Dutch ship Hollandia, bound from Shields for Batavia, with coal. The fire arose through the heating of the cargo, and was first observed in the day time. The hatches were battened down, and the crew signalled to a passing barque, the captain of which promised to remain by them during the night. Darkness came on, however, and the barque went off. The fire soon broke out, and signals were burned and alarm guns fired, but no answer was made. Early in the morning the crew got into the two boats, the mate and nine men in one, and the captain, his sister, and nine men in the other. These kept by the ship, fastened to her and to each other by lines; but at about seven o'clock the captain, who was then just dying, asked the mate to board the ship and go aloft to see if any vessels could be seen. The mate was proceeding to do so, when a heavy sea struck both boats and immediately capsized the one in which were the captain and his sister. The water had also half filled the other boat, but the crew of it did their best to save their struggling mates. At the time of the accident, however, they were some fifty fathoms off, and as the water had half filled their efforts proved of but little service, and they were able to pick up only one man. Thus the captain, the lady, and eight men were drowned; and the survivors then determined to abandon the ship and leave the luckless spot. For some hours they sailed about in the open sea, but fortunately were seen at half-past four by the India, which at once bore towards them and rescued them from their dangerous situation.

#### THE WRECK REGISTER FOR 1867.

It appears from the Annual Wreck Register of the British Isles, just published under the auspices of the Board of Trade, that 2513 shipwrecks, representing a registered tonnage of 461,000 tons, took place in the seas and on the coasts of Great Britain during the past year, with a loss of 1333 lives, and that, taking the average of the last nine years, no less than 1961 shipwrecks have annually occurred on our shores.

Certainly, this is a lamentable state of things; yet, as we have previously shown, when it is remembered that nearly 500,000 vessels pass to and from our ports every year, bearing a tonnage probably of 70,000,000, and cargoes to the value of not much short of our National Debt, with crews, including men and boys, of nearly two million souls, the average loss is, after all, comparatively small indeed.

We do not presume to say that a very large proportion of the shipwrecks, and the loss of life that took place on our coasts last year might not have been prevented; indeed, that fact is evident by the register, which clearly shows that 417 vessels were lost entirely by man's carelessness.

As our commerce increases we must naturally expect a corresponding augmentation of shipwrecks and loss of life; but we contend that both these classes of disasters might be largely diminished if the masters of the vessels only possessed the activity and intelligence which we have a right to demand from all persons who are placed in responsible positions, and to whose charge is confided, not only valuable property, but precious lives; and if shipowners took the same precautions to ensure the seaworthiness and safety of their vessels as they in most cases would do if they had to risk their own lives on board them.

The latter part of 1867 was, as will be remembered, unusually productive of shipwrecks on our coasts. During the heavy storms of last November and December alone the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution rescued 259 persons from different shipwrecks; and during the fearful gale which continued from Dec. 1 to 3, and which was the most serious one of the year, 325 vessels were lost or damaged, and the lamentable loss of 319 lives took place; thus making this latter storm nearly equal in intensity to the celebrated gale of the Royal Charter, in October, 1859, when 343 vessels were lost.

Of the 2513 wrecks which took place during the past year, 2113 are known to have been those of ships belonging to Great Britain and its colonies, with British certificates of registry, and 398 are known to have been those of foreign ships. Of the remaining 62 wrecked vessels the country and employment are unknown. Of the British ships, 1551 were employed in the British coasting trade and 562 in the (over sea) foreign and home trade. Of the foreign ships, 17 were employed in the British coasting trade.

Thus, from a table in the register, which only speaks of 2090 wrecks, casualties, and collisions, we observe that 414 collisions took place, and 1676 wrecks and casualties other than collisions. Of these casualties other than collisions 656 were wrecks resulting in total loss, and 1020 were casualties resulting in partial damage more or less serious. The whole number of wrecks and casualties other than collisions reported in 1866 was 1438, and that was more than the number reported in any year since 1858. But 1676, the number of wrecks and casualties other than collisions in 1867, is, unhappily, in excess of the wrecks and casualties of all former years.

It is a noteworthy and lamentable fact that, according to this register, no less than 411 vessels appear to have foundered, or to have been otherwise totally lost, on our coasts from absolute unseaworthiness, unsound gear, &c., during the last nine years; and the number of casualties arising from the same causes during the same period, and resulting in partial damage, is 449.

Few vessels are more skilfully and deftly handled than our fishing smacks, and yet 183 of these were lost during the fearful storms of the past year, showing clearly how violent these gales were. Again, it is a distressing reflection that, on subdividing that number, about one half is represented by unseaworthy, overloaded, or ill-found vessels of the collier class, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. For the five years ending 1867 the number is more than half.

Thus it is seen that in a large number of cases a shipwreck means not a tempest-torn craft, riven after a noble contention with the elements, but the wretched collapse of a rotten vessel which ought never to have been sent to sea, and the destruction of which hardly causes a pang to its owner.

These are startling facts, reflecting no credit on us as a people, and eminently deserving that public attention should prominently and continuously be drawn to them.

But it is not decayed ships alone that thus come to an untimely end; for we find that, during the nine years ending 1867, disasters to comparatively new ships bear a very heavy proportion to the whole number.

The state of rottenness and want of repair of some of the ships above twenty years old often calls for remark. Even at the age of twenty-five to thirty it sometimes happens that a ship is so rotten as to fall to pieces immediately on touching the ground, without giving the crew the slightest chance of getting out their boats, or to be saved by life-boats or the rocket apparatus.

We observe that, as usual, the greatest number of wrecks occurred on the east coast.

Having thus, as briefly as practicable, recapitulated a few facts contained in this interesting document, we must now draw attention to the loss of life from the 2513 shipwrecks during the past year.

As we said before, 1333 lives were lost from these vessels. This is in excess of the number lost in any year, except 1859 (the Royal Charter year), when the number reached 1647. Of the 1333 lives lost, the very great number of 627 were lost in vessels that foundered, and 160 on board vessels in collision, and 445 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. Nearly 300 lives were lost in fishing-boats alone.

The work of the National Life-Boat Institution here stands prominently forward, for it can show a glorious roll of 1086 lives saved mainly through its instrumentality during the past year.

It appears that 729 vessels were wrecked when the wind was at force 6 or under—that is to say, when the force of the wind did not exceed a strong breeze, in which the ship could carry single reefs and topgallant sails; that 171 happened with the wind at forces 7 and 8, or a moderate to a fresh gale, when a ship, if properly manned and navigated, can keep the sea with safety; and that 1099 happened with the wind at force 9 and upwards—that is to say, from a strong gale to a hurricane.

The wreck chart which accompanies the register tells its usual doleful tale, dotted all round as it is from the Land's End to the Foreland, and northward by the Farne Islands to Wick, and round by the Hebrides to the Irish Channel. It is sad to think that every black dot represents a usual a wreck on our coasts or in our seas, and thus a dark shadow is cast on the commerce of the year. Not a coast that has not its dot; but it is clear these symbolical spots most thickly gather along the highways of our commerce, which are whitened with the sails of all nations the whole year round.

This document, which is of national importance, reveals a most lamentable state of things. Here are the facts minutely detailed of 2513 shipwrecks, with the appalling loss of 1333 lives, clearly and incontrovertibly put before us as having taken place on the coasts and in the seas of the British Isles during the short period of twelve months.

The loss of property, including ships and cargoes alone, can hardly be represented at less than three millions sterling!

We, however, are principally concerned, as we before said, in the loss of life, which is far beyond any money value. By the great, unceasing, and noble efforts to save life that were made, not only by the boats of the National Life-Boat Institution but also by the rocket apparatus under the control of the Board of Trade, and by shore boats, whose crews are stimulated by the liberal rewards of the National Life-Boat Institution to use every exertion to save



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